

The National Woolgrower

magazine

Number 12



THE »»» DENVER MARKET

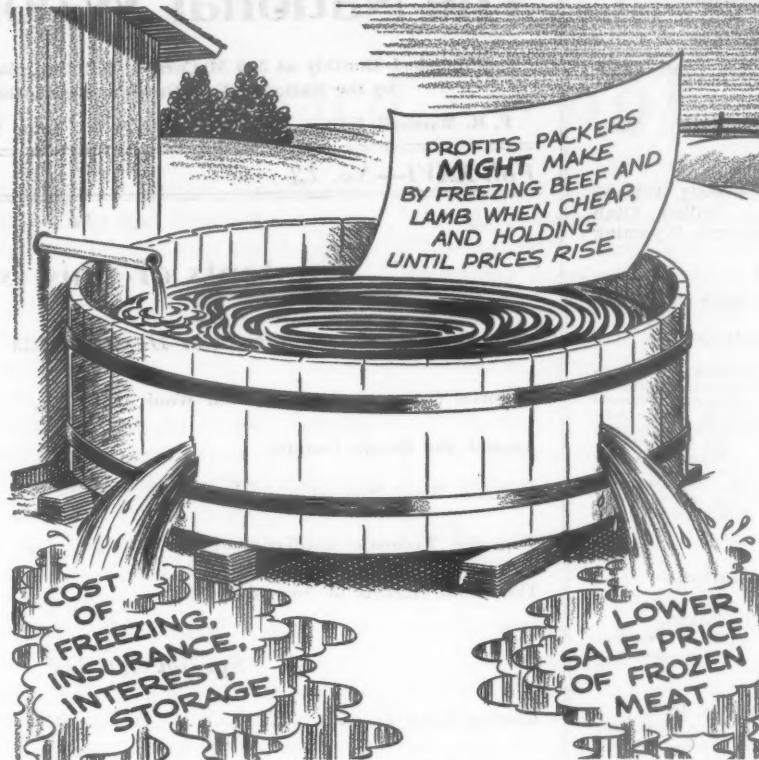


*Plan to attend the
National Western
Stock Show and Rodeo
January 16-23, 1937
Entertaining
Instructive
Thrills
and
Spills*



*wishes its patrons and shippers of
over **FOUR MILLION** head of live-
stock to Denver the past year a most
happy Christmas and prosperous
1937...it will try to do its part to-
wards contributing to that prosper-
ity, not only next year, but in the
years to follow...and it will keep
trying to reciprocate by providing
at all times: —*

**A BETTER MARKET
IMPROVED SERVICE
MODERN METHODS
A LARGER OUTLET**



LOWER PRICES FOR FROZEN BEEF AND LAMB

There is a difference in the kind of refrigeration used for fresh meat and for freezing meat. When meat is frozen, the ordinary layman says that it is put in "cold storage." Less than two per cent of its beef and lamb is placed by Swift & Company in what is termed "cold storage."

Retail meat dealers will not pay within two or three cents a pound as much for beef and lamb that have been frozen and from which they expect to cut steaks, chops, roasts, etc., as they will for unfrozen.

This difference in price is made notwithstanding the fact that Swift & Company believes frozen

beef and lamb are worth just as much as unfrozen.

On the average only about 1.9 per cent of the total beef produced in the United States in one year and approximately .9 per cent of the total lamb are frozen. These small amounts of beef and lamb that are frozen are mainly used in the manufacture of sausage products and other prepared meats.

From this it can be seen that meat packers do not buy cattle and lambs in times of big receipts, freeze the meat from them, and in that way make a big profit. Over a period of years, Swift & Company's net profits from all sources have averaged only a fraction of a cent per pound.

Swift & Company

In daily touch with every meat, poultry and dairy consuming city, town, and hamlet in the United States.

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The National Wool Grower

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Texas, Washington and Wyoming. To non-members in the United States and Canada \$1.50 per year; foreign, \$2.00 per year.

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Editorial Comment on Sheep and Wool Affairs

The period following a national election and the coming of a new year suggest reviews and forecasts for every important industry. I shall not attempt that for the sheep industry in the orthodox style. Some impressions and hopes, and some fears, are set down here in Chicago on the first day of December.

Business Cheer

Practically all business interests and most of the economic writers expect continuation of the present marked upward trend of commodity prices and of production and sale of both consumer and capital goods. They differ on the question of how far the movement will go. Some of them are plainly fearful of a quick termination or prefer to wait until they can know the theme of the President's inaugural address on January 20.

All of them seem to think that the basis of the recent advance in the rate of recovery is in the six-year accumulation of requirements; also, that the public is less fearful of new legislation or executive action at Washington that will hinder business or impair confidence in the safety of earnings or in future sales of what is produced.

There does not appear to be any idea that business and prices are, or will be, stabilized on the higher level. Rather, it is a matter of when another slump may be looked for. As at other times, and fortunately, no one can foresee when, why, or how that will come. There should be more conservatism in speculation and expansion. The increase in volume of retail sales of nearly all classes of commodities is attributed to more confidence, to wage increases and to corporation dividends to avoid taxes on undistributed profits. At that, the demand represents largely purchasing that normally should have been done in other years. Many mercantile concerns report difficulty in getting deliveries on re-orders of fall and winter goods. Orders for spring and summer deliveries are being placed much earlier than usual. This, to ensure delivery and also to avoid paying the expected higher prices. Such procedure has usually been in evidence at the beginning of former booms that led to collapse.

Washington commentators have already sensed a possible move to facilitate increased imports as a means of checking higher commodity prices. Nothing like an old-fashioned general tariff revision will take place. The Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act of 1934 makes that unnecessary and also removes the question from the disturbing field of Congressional debate. Probably piecemeal readjustment of duties also lessens the danger of general uneasiness that heretofore has occurred at such times.

Living Costs

In better times tariffs are less popular and often not fully appreciated by those who produce protected materials. No import duty is intended chiefly as an aid to producers. Rather, the duties are calculated to maintain the status and contribution to general domestic buying of those engaged in industries that could not stand up under competition of countries having lower wages and smaller home outlet for their products.

The United States has accomplished about 80 per cent of the job of recovery from the depression. This has been done without material change in duties set by the Act of 1930. Limitation by quotas of imports upon which lower rates were extended to Canada has diminished the injury to farmers and stockmen that would have come through the lowering of rates without quota limits.

New Imports

At Buenos Aires, on December 2, President Roosevelt frankly said that he expected the United States Senate to approve the Argentine Sanitary Convention, which was submitted by the Department of State in May, 1935. At the same time the President also indicated the negotiation of a trade agreement between the United States and Argentine. While not certain, it is quite likely that the President's request will command the necessary two-thirds vote for ratification of the sanitary convention if it is reported from committee. That alone would mean admission of some imports of lamb from the southern part of Argentina. It seems that the quantity to come from the "zones" proposed to be recognized first as free from disease would not be great. However, it would remain with whatever department the President should recognize to determine what other "zones" should be allowed to export beef or lamb to United States ports. Then, negotiation of a trade agreement could hardly be concluded with Argentine representatives without concessions in meat duties. If such imports under lowered duties should be placed under quota limits or restricted to periods of higher prices in this country, the effects might be mitigated, but there is nothing in the whole proposal that can favorably affect the farmer or livestock producer.

Wool has again taken its traditional role of leader in price trends. This time that trend is upward. Due to the fact that clothing purchases are easily postponed in low times and invite indulgence in good times, the wool market is rather a reliable indicator of general prices. Recent prices for contracts of 1937 wool show expectation by dealers and manufacturers of strong prices next spring and summer. Their guess can be wrong but is likely to be

Wool Repeats

better than that of those less familiar with supply statistics, foreign markets and consumer demand. The slowing down of contracting was not unexpected. The quantity signed up gives the holders of the contracts a real interest in seeing a spring market that will allow a profit over the recent purchase prices.

In the brief statistical discussion of the 1936 lamb crop printed elsewhere in this issue, it is suggested that the government estimate may not be far wrong. Until

Lamb Prices October the query was: Where are all those lambs? November slaughter figures give the answer. Market receipts have gone up through the latest arrivals on record of both native and range lambs. Despite very high pelt and wool prices, live prices are two dollars lower than at December 1, 1935. And also, under the prevailing methods of distribution of dressed lamb, an increased tonnage that would mean nothing at all in beef or pork markets, seems to work havoc in lamb prices. The greater popularity and wider distribution of lamb which seemed to have been achieved in recent years have not been in evidence—or it may be that the large supply and lower prices of poultry are responsible for the very bad situation in the lamb markets. Certainly, consumers cannot ask for imports.

January lamb statistics may furnish a picture with more satisfaction to raisers and feeders. Even though they do so, the problem of lamb selling and carcass distribution calls for real study and the cooperation of all interests. Announcement may soon be made of a nation-wide lamb sales campaign early next year.

Not all prize-winning sheep could be turned out in range bands with full satisfaction. If there were no shows and no show sheep, however, range men would not be able

Show Sheep to secure so high a quality of rams as are now furnished them by our professional breeders and exhibitors. Competition for prizes gives incentive and direction to production of animals that more closely match the accepted commercial standards. At times judges vary in their conceptions of the standards. This is disconcerting to breeders and confusing to the public. But eventually the ability to raise profits on commercial output sets the type and standard. In this large country, conditions of commercial production are so varied that within a single breed the style of sheep that is best for the western range may not best serve the farming areas. Some of the confusion that now exists could be cleared by appointment of judges having practical familiarity with commercial conditions in the part of the country in which they officiate.

F. R. Marshall

SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR

Conventions

- Montana Wool Growers, Billings—**
January 4-6, 1937
- Washington Wool Growers, Yakima—**
January 8-9, 1937
- Oregon Wool Growers, Ontario—**
January 12-13, 1937
- American National, El Paso, Texas—**
January 12-14, 1937
- Idaho Wool Growers, Pocatello—**
January 14-16, 1937
- Utah Wool Growers, Salt Lake City—**
January 19-20, 1937
- National Wool Growers, Albuquerque, N. M.—**January 26-28, 1937
- New Mexico, Albuquerque—**January 28 (Business meeting only)

Shows

- Great Western Live Stock Show, Los Angeles, Calif.—**December 14-19
- Ogden Livestock Show, Ogden, Utah—**January 8-14, 1937
- Denver Stock Show, Denver—**January 16-23, 1937
- Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show, Ft. Worth, Texas—**March 12-21, 1937

Grazing Land Loans

THE old question of federal bank loans upon strictly grazing lands appears to be making some progress. From time to time the Wool Grower has printed articles and statements from officials of the Farm Credit Administration regarding the extent to which strictly grazing lands could be used as a basis for securing federal loans.

There has been considerable correspondence between the National Wool Growers Association and the Farm Credit Administration in regard to this subject. A few weeks ago, the Deputy Land Bank Commissioner informed the Wool Grower that they were asking the various regional headquarters to report the procedure followed in considering non-crop lands as a basis for loans. There is printed below a recent letter from W. J. McAnelly, Deputy Land Bank Commissioner, which affords encouragement to owners of grazing lands which have not heretofore been recognized as being eligible for federal loans.

In determining whether a particular ranch constitutes a self-contained unit, the need for winter feeding must, of course, be taken into consideration by the land bank. If it is found necessary to feed the livestock during certain months of the year, the applicant must satisfy the bank that sufficient hay is produced on his-owned lands to cover such feeding period, or that the practices followed by him in procuring feed either through purchase or otherwise may be relied upon from year to year, and is a sound method of ranch operation.

In many instances loans have been made to ranchmen by certain of the banks in those areas of their districts where climatic conditions permit all-year-round grazing, in connection with which no hay or other crops are needed, produced or harvested.

In other areas, because of adverse climatic conditions from an all-year-round grazing standpoint it is necessary that the banks require that the operator be in a position either through its production on fee-owned or rented lands, or through purchase, to furnish adequate feed for the months during which grazing for the livestock is not available. This classification embraces the larger volume in number and amount of ranch loans.

It will therefore be seen that even where it is necessary to feed the livestock for portions of the year during which grazing is not available it is not always required that the feed be produced on the land form-

ing the security. However, as indicated above, in such cases the operator must satisfy the bank that, following the practices for the area under consideration, feed may be purchased by him or produced on other land owned or rented, with which to feed the livestock for the months during which grazing is not available. The question of whether crops other than the feed necessary to winter the livestock may be produced by the operator does not enter into the determination of whether a particular property constitutes a self-contained unit from a ranching standpoint.

In addition to the foregoing, a limited number of loans are made on lands used for grazing only, which are termed "pasture loans." The land in such cases is typically fenced pasture, situated in the foothill regions bordering the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys, and used for the purpose of fattening livestock.

Besides the foregoing types of loans by the land banks, there are a number of instances in which Commissioner loans have been made on ranch property used exclusively for grazing purposes. If it is shown that the operator will have sufficient outside income available for the average operator in the neighborhood to supplement the earning of the security offered and provide a living for the family with sufficient surplus to meet installments, Commissioner loans have been made even though the grazing unit offered is not sufficient to meet the land bank requirements of a self-contained or self-supporting unit. In such cases, however, the rentability and salability of the security are taken into consideration and unless such grazing lands are readily rentable to other stockmen in the community and constitute desirable and salable security in the open market, loans of this type would not be made.

Wool Investigating Committee Granted Access to Income Tax Returns

ON November 2, President Roosevelt approved a request of the U. S. Treasury to make income, profits and capital stock tax returns available to the auditors making the study of the accounts of wool handling concerns in connection with the investigation of wool marketing by the special Senate Committee. Permission for access to these tax returns was asked by Senator Adams, chairman of the committee.

Official Call for the National Convention

To Members of the National Wool Growers Association, Affiliated Organizations, and All Sheepmen:

Call is hereby issued for the Seventy-Second Annual Convention of the National Wool Growers Association, to be held at Albuquerque, New Mexico, January 26, 27, and 28, 1937.

More than ever before the wool growers' problems of production and marketing are becoming tied up with federal legislation and activities of executive departments of the government.

At the Albuquerque convention, speakers representing various government departments have been invited to explain to the convention future policies regarding soil conservation, production control and processing taxes. It will also be necessary for the wool growers, through their annual convention, to find the policy of the industry regarding fabric legislation and compulsory meat grading. It is probable that the Capper anti-direct livestock marketing bill, or some similar measure will again be before the Congress. These various subjects will be presented through the program, and recommendations for Association action will be submitted by the different committees, which will be in session throughout the convention.

By convention time it is expected that more will be known about the administration's proposals for reorganizing the executive branches of the government and in connection with protective tariffs and reciprocal trade agreements with additional countries.

The unusual record of the Association's activities through 72 years and the important undertakings of recent years along various lines are summarized in an article in this issue of the Wool Grower.

The detailed report of the Secretary on Association activities and future projects will be submitted at the convention.

The Executive Committee will meet at two p. m., January 25, 1937, at the Alvarado Hotel, official headquarters for the convention. In advance of that time, the chairmen of the various committees will be notified of their assignments. All member state associations are especially urged to arrange definitely for delegates to represent them on each of the following convention committees: General Resolutions, Lamb Marketing, Wool Marketing, Predatory Animals, Public Grazing Lands, and National Forest Grazing.

All railroads now have in effect round-trip rates of one and one-third fares which will be good for the convention.

State Conventions

THERE have been late announcements of convention cities by the Washington, Oregon, and Idaho associations. Washington finally selected Yakima for its annual meeting, January 8-9; Ontario was named for the Oregon meeting on January 12-13 and Pocatello for the Idaho gathering on January 14-16. Billings will entertain Montana growers in their convention, January 4-6 and Utah sheepmen will meet in Salt Lake City on January 19-20, and the National will wind up the series on January 26-28 at Albuquerque, New Mexico. The New Mexico Association has announced that it will hold only a business meeting this year and that it will come immediately after the close of the National.

An Important Appeal Under the Taylor Act

BEFORE the Secretary of the Interior at Washington, D. C., on November 20, Senior and Senior, Salt Lake City attorneys, argued the case of Joseph F. Livingston on appeal from the decision of the Director of the Division of Grazing.

The legal points involved in this appeal case concern all persons interested in the administration of the Taylor Act. They are of interest also because of the possibility that the case may reach the United States Supreme Court in time for decision next spring.

Livingston appealed from the action of the advisory board of Colorado District 6 in refusing his application for a grazing license for 9000 sheep, both in 1935 and 1936. Pending action on the 1935 appeal, he was allowed to run his stock on the lands of the district. On March 18, 1936, application was filed for a license for the season of 1936 and 1937. The district board refused to grant the application on the grounds of "insufficient priority of use on the lands applied for." On rehearing before the board on May 4, the former refusal was sustained. Three days later, the acting regional grazier approved the board's action. On June 15, 16, and 17, a full hearing was held and a record made of the testimony of numerous witnesses, most of whom were stockmen also applying for grazing licenses and apparently supporting the decision of the board. Three weeks later, the acting regional grazier rendered a written decision in which he again denied the Livingston application on the grounds of insufficient priority of use of the range in association with the applicant's commensurate property. The property listed by Livingston included 9615 acres of purchased land, and over 10,000 acres under lease. There has been no question as to commensurability of the applicant's lands. The issue is mainly upon the prior use of the public domain in District 6 in connection with the range lands now owned or leased by Livingston.

Further appeal was taken to the Director of Grazing, who, on September 11, 1936, sustained the previous decision. The case was then taken to the Secretary of the Interior upon brief based on the record of the June hearing and by oral argument on November 20. If the decision of the Secretary is unsatisfactory to Livingston, the next appeal will be to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and from there to the United States Supreme Court.

Director Carpenter's official decision sets forth that the property upon which the Livingston application is chiefly based is located in Routt County, and while it had for many years been used for the raising of cattle, the former owners had not used the public domain of Moffat County, the use of which is now asked for in the application. This ranch was purchased by Livingston in March, 1934.

The Taylor Act provides that in the case of lands purchased during the year 1934, the owners shall be given no preference until July, 1935. The date of purchase of the ranch was therefore no hindrance to securing a preference for grazing in 1936.

Director Carpenter, in his decision, rests largely upon the official regulations issued on March 2, 1936, by Secretary Ickes and in which priority of use is defined as "such use of the public range before June 28, 1934, as local custom recognized and acknowledged as a proper use both of the public range and the lands or water used in connection therewith."

The board of District 6 went further and adopted a rule requiring the use of the range in two seasons, between January 1, 1928 and June 28, 1934, as necessary to the establishment of a prior right. The decision asserts that Livingston claimed only to have used the range in the season of 1933-34. The decision also claims that the requirement of two seasons' use of the range before the passage of the Taylor Act is consistent with the clause of

Section 3 which reads: "So far as consistent with the purpose and provisions of this Act, grazing privileges recognized and acknowledged shall be adequately safeguarded * * *."

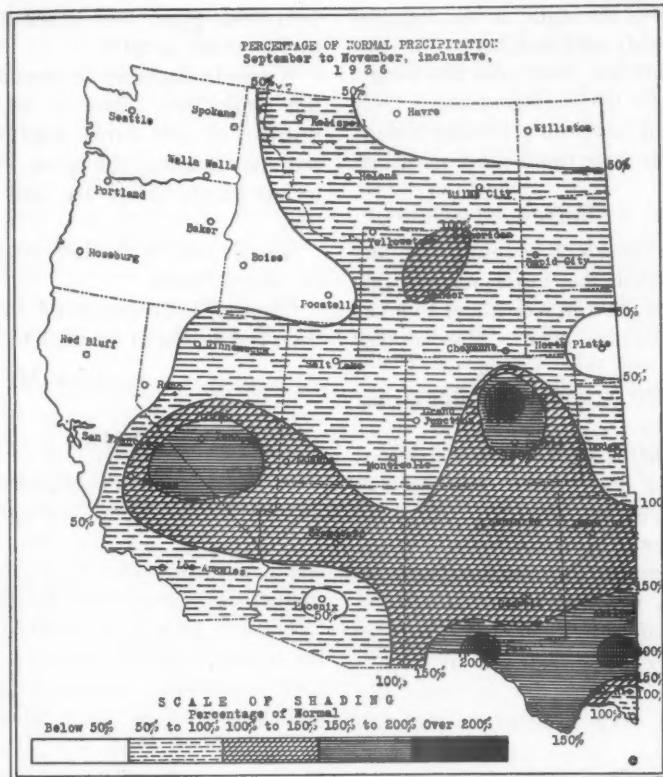
In their 84-page brief presented to the Secretary of the Interior in appealing from the Carpenter decision, attorneys for Livingston attack the action of the local board and the grazing officials in requiring two seasons' use of the range prior to June 28, 1934. The claim is made that such local rule cannot be considered as being issued under the power of the Secretary to make necessary rules and regulations because it was not included in the only set of regulations issued by him, those of March 2, 1936. The legal question remains as to whether Secretary Ickes' general regulation recognizing such prior use as "local custom recognized and acknowledged" prior to June 28, 1934, and the District 6 two-year rule thereunder are actually in strict compliance with the language of the law relating to the adequate safeguard of grazing privileges recognized and acknowledged. It was argued in Mr. Carpenter's decision that the issuance of a license to Livingston would constitute failure to safeguard the preference of others showing two or more years of prior use required under the rule of the local board.

The brief quotes freely from Mr. Carpenter's statements during the general meeting of representatives of all district boards in Salt Lake City last January, in attempting to show that prior use is not required under the law.

There appears to be some room for argument as to whether a strict interpretation of the law justifies refusal of a license or permit to an applicant having adequate commensurate property on the grounds that grazing of such applicant's stock in the district would constitute failure to safeguard recognized privileges of other applicants of longer standing, though it seems that a broad consideration of all the language of Section 3 of the law may support such action.

The opinion of the Secretary of the Interior, or the decision of the federal courts, if the case is further appealed, will be awaited with great interest.

The Moisture Record for the Fall Months



THE accompanying chart of precipitation tells an interesting story of fairly generous precipitation in much of California, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado and western Texas, and a decided deficiency in the Northwest and much of Montana, though it does not tell quite the whole story. This was one of the driest autumns of record in Oregon, and parts of Idaho and California. Baker City and Roseburg had but 14 per cent of the normal 3-months' moisture, while San Francisco had only 18 per cent and Redding 2 per cent and Boise 4 per cent. Another story not fully shown in either the table or the chart, is that the heavier precipitation for the quarter in the Texas-New Mexico-Colorado region came very

largely in late September, which was too late for the usual forage crops in that region for winter use. This has consequently left those areas in poorer condition, with respect to moisture, than would appear from the chart and table. Farther northwest, in Utah, Nevada, and part of California and also Colorado, October was the wet month, and the different varieties of winter forage in those states have been left in fairly good shape for winter use. As a general rule, conditions have not been uniformly either good or bad, a spotty condition of showers and of drought being apparent in a study of the monthly precipitation amounts.

Precipitation on Western Live Stock Ranges During September, October and November, with Departures from Normal, for Three Months and for Six Months.
(In Inches).

	Normal 3-Months' Precipitation	Actual 3-Months' Precipitation	Excess (+) or Deficiency (-) 3 Months	Excess (+) or Deficiency (-) 6 Months
Washington—				
Seattle	9.64	3.33	-6.31	-4.65
Spokane	4.16	2.00	-2.16	-2.12
Walla Walla	4.50	0.97	-3.53	-4.60
Oregon—				
Portland	12.20	3.71	-8.99	-8.86
Pendleton	3.51	1.08	-2.43	-2.43
Baker City	2.70	0.36	-2.34	-2.58
Roseburg	8.54	1.22	-7.32	-6.54
California—				
Redding	7.18	0.13	-7.05	-5.85
San Francisco	3.92	0.70	-3.22	-3.10
Fresno	1.71	2.55	+0.84	+0.75
Los Angeles	2.05	1.33	-0.72	-0.60
Nevada—				
Winnemucca	1.71	1.23	-0.48	-0.26
Reno	1.26	0.35	-0.91	-0.32
Tonopah	1.06	1.78	+0.72	+0.21
Arizona—				
Phoenix	1.92	0.91	-1.01	-0.29
Flagstaff	4.31	4.30	-0.01	+0.97
New Mexico—				
Santa Fe	3.31	4.16	+0.85	+0.18
Roswell	4.38	5.72	+1.34	-2.09
Texas—				
Amarillo	4.88	5.56	+0.68	-5.34
Abilene	6.55	10.36	+3.81	-1.32
Del Rio	6.04	5.09	-0.95	-0.80
El Paso	2.55	5.16	+2.61	+1.30
San Angelo	6.19	30.50	+24.31	+21.32
Montana—				
Helena	2.88	2.13	-0.75	-1.34
Kalispell	3.65	2.46	-1.19	-2.57
Havre	2.57	1.10	-1.47	-4.26
Miles City	2.51	1.63	-0.88	-4.62
Williston, N. D.	2.53	1.13	-1.40	-4.80
Idaho—				
Boise	3.05	0.12	-2.93	-1.90
Pocatello	2.86	0.82	-2.04	+0.78
Utah—				
Salt Lake	3.77	3.00	-0.77	+0.90
Fillmore	3.38	2.62	-0.76	+6.63
Castle Dale	2.32	1.45	-0.87	+0.75
Monticello	4.67	3.39	-1.28	-0.38
Modena	2.11	3.06	+0.95	+2.72
Wyoming—				
Yellowstone	3.16	1.76	-1.40	-0.52
Sheridan	2.97	3.08	+0.11	-0.62
Lander	3.88	4.06	+1.18	+3.95
Cheyenne	2.68	2.06	-0.62	-0.38
Rapid City, S. D.	2.63	2.06	-0.57	-5.81
No. Platte, Neb.	2.89	0.79	-2.10	-6.62
Colorado—				
Denver	2.59	5.23	+2.64	+4.43
Pueblo	1.77	2.74	+0.97	+0.10
Grand Junction	2.44	1.45	-0.99	-0.62
Dodge City, Kan.	3.93	2.81	-1.12	-7.10

Around the Range Country

The notes on weather conditions, appearing under the names of the various states in Around the Range Country, are furnished by J. Cecil Alter of the U. S. Weather Bureau and based upon reports and publications for the month of November.

The Wool Grower welcomes and desires communications from interested readers in any part of the country for this department of the Wool Grower and also invites comment and opinions upon questions relating to the sheep industry and of importance and significance to wool growers.

WYOMING

Beneficial precipitation occurred generally during the first week, with some cold weather. Mild temperatures without additional moisture prevailed the rest of the month. Much of the lower country is badly in need of moisture. Very little feeding has been necessary to date.

Midwest

We have had very mild weather up to date (December 1). Winter feed on the range is very short, but we have plenty of cottoncake and hay. Alfalfa hay is \$18.50 a ton delivered at the ranch.

Compared with last year, I am breeding about the same number of ewes and have retained one hundred more ewe lambs for stock ewes. As to the age of our ewe bands, I think most of the old ones have been shipped out.

Yearling fine-wool ewes have brought \$7. and yearling crossbreds \$6.50.

Due to the lack of trappers, coyotes are more numerous here.

An 8 per cent rate of interest is charged on loans to sheepmen.

J. L. Shepperson

MONTANA

Stormy weather during the first few days left moderate amounts of snow over much of the state; it was followed by some fairly cold weather. But most of the month has been mild and sunny, favorable for livestock generally. Only light feeding has been necessary to date. Most of the state needs more moisture.

Belfry

We had considerable rain in October which started the grass nicely, and just enough snow in November to make range conditions good. Winter feed prospects are fair, December 5. A price of \$10 is quoted on alfalfa hay in the stack.

Fewer lambs are being fed for market than a year ago. The number of ewes bred this winter is about 30 per cent lower than one year ago, and the number of ewe lambs kept for stock ewes is 10 per cent lower.

Many of the older ewes in our bands have been disposed of.

Coyotes are on the increase and have been very destructive the past year.

The prevailing rate of interest on loans to sheepmen is 6 per cent.

J. O. Higham

Choteau

Our weather is fine, but feed for the winter range does not look so good. Alfalfa hay in the stack is \$12 per ton (November 28).

About 15 per cent fewer ewes are being bred this season. We are keeping the same number of lambs for stock purposes. The ages in our ewe bands range from two to five years.

A \$6.50 price has been paid for yearling fine-wool ewes.

We need government trappers here to help do something about the increase in coyotes. There were not very many killed last year.

A rate of 8 per cent is paid on loans to sheepmen.

John W. Hentges

Reed Point

The weather is fine, but we have a shortage of precipitation and winter feed looks poor (November 30). Hay in the stack is \$15.

A smaller number of ewes are being bred this year than in 1935. The number of ewe lambs kept for flock purposes is about the same. The ewes in our bands are pretty well along in life.

Six per cent is the interest rate paid on sheep loans.

Clips of 1937 crossbred wools have been contracted at from 32 to 35 cents.

John M. Hinr

IDAHO

Precipitation was negligible after the first of the month and most agricultural soils are dry. A few days of cold weather during the first week were followed by seasonable temperatures. Conditions have been mostly favorable for livestock, which continue in fairly good condition. Winter ranges need moisture, some of them rather badly.

Lewiston

It is very dry here with no storms of any kind. There is a good growth of feed for the winter range, but it is very dry, November 27.

Ten dollars is the price for alfalfa hay in the stack.

About the same number of lambs are being fed for market, and we are breeding about the same number of ewes as in 1935. The average age of our ewe bands is less than it was two years ago.

Yearling fine-wool ewes have been sold for \$7.50, and yearling crossbreds for \$8.

We have no increase in coyotes, to speak of.

The rate of interest on loans to sheepmen is 5 per cent.

J. W. McClaran

WASHINGTON

Moderately heavy rains occurred during the first week in the northwest portion, and beneficial rains occurred locally and at intervals thereafter, though much of the eastern portion continues unusually dry and is badly in need of moisture. The summer was the driest of record at Walla Walla. Pasturage thereabouts has declined, and fall grain seedings have not done well. Some livestock are being fed.

Connell

It is very dry here and we need moisture to soften the dry feed. Prospects for feed on the winter range are fair (November 29). From \$8.50 to \$10 is being paid for alfalfa hay in the stack.

Lambs being fed for market are about the same in number as last year. The number of ewes bred this fall is about the same also. There are fewer ewe lambs kept for replacements.

A few more coyotes are being caught this winter on account of the bounty, but they have been more numerous because of the low price of pelts and the lack of a bounty until now.

The prevailing rate of interest on loans to sheepmen is 7 per cent.

George Hendricks Estate

Hellgate

Feed on the range is unusually dry, but plentiful (December 3). There is no green feed at all. Alfalfa hay in the stack is from \$8 to \$10, and not so plentiful at that.

On account of the low lamb prices and the high feed cost, there are fewer lambs being fed for market this year.

The number of ewes bred this fall is about 10 per cent less than that of last year. There are also 10 or 20 per cent fewer ewe lambs kept for stock ewes.

Our ewe bands are mostly from two to eight years old, with the big end ranging from five to eight years.

Yearling fine-wool ewes have sold for \$9, and yearling crossbreds for \$10.

We have had more coyotes this year on account of the low bounty and fewer government trappers.

Seven per cent interest now prevails on loans to sheepmen.

Hellgate Sheep Company

Prosser

We have nothing but very dry feed here, and sheep need something like grain to go with it in order to do well (November 27).

Farmers are holding their alfalfa hay in the stack at \$10. Most sheepmen have paid \$9, and some \$10.

There are probably a few more lambs being fed for market this year than last. Approximately the usual number of ewes are being bred here plus an additional 6000 coming in from Montana. The same number of ewe lambs as in 1935 are being kept for stock ewes. The ages of our ewe



Western Range Country

—Photo by C. J. Belden

bands are from medium to young.

The highest price for yearling fine-wool ewes has been \$9, and for yearling crossbred ewes, \$10.

We have lots of coyotes, but probably fewer than three years ago. A bounty on pups might help, as the average trapper prefers that the pups be let live.

Five to eight per cent interest is being paid on loans to sheepmen.

The "Around the Range Country" is fine. Let's keep it up.

Clell Lung

Selah

Feed is good but dry (December 10). Hay is selling at \$8 and \$9 a ton. There is a lot of dry grass on the range.

Yearling fine-wool ewes are selling at \$7 a head and crossbreds at \$10. About the usual number are being bred this season. Practically all of the ewes of this district are of medium ages.

More feeding is being done here than in 1935.

The coyote situation does not seem to be improving much; not much reduction in them during the past three or four years. C. M. Longmire

OREGON

Moderate precipitation at the beginning of the month was helpful but inadequate. The state has continued dry and all sections need moisture. Cold nights prevailed, but most of the days have been pleasant. Neither grain nor grass has made much growth and some wells and springs have gone dry. Livestock are in only fairly satisfactory condition.

Echo

It is very dry here with no surplus of hay or grain. There has been no rainfall since June 7, and the prospects for winter feed on the range are poor (November 27).

Alfalfa hay in the stack is from \$10 up.

The ewe count in this locality is down 15 per cent. We have about 10 per cent fewer ewe lambs for flock replacements. The average age of our ewe bands is younger than one or two years ago.

Yearling fine-wool ewes have sold for from \$7 to \$8, and yearling crossbreds for \$7.50.

Coyotes are more numerous than in the last few years because there are fewer hunters. I think the county bounty system should be restored.

On loans to sheepmen, the rate of interest ranges from 6 to 8 per cent.

Gaylord M. Madison

CALIFORNIA

Warm, dry weather prevailed most of the month, sunny skies extending to the coast much of the time, though light showers occurred locally in the southern portion towards the close. Ranges and pasture are mostly poor and livestock have deteriorated appreciably, some having been moved to other areas.

Dixon

Northern California is extremely dry. Southern California has had good rains (November 27). Alfalfa hay in the stack is \$17 per ton. We have very few lambs on feed.

On account of imports from the drought areas, we cannot say how many ewes have been bred this fall compared with last year. There is a slight increase in the number of ewe lambs kept for stock ewes. There are a good many old ewes in the state.

Seven dollars for yearling crossbred ewes and \$8 for yearling fine-wool ewes, have been paid in recent transactions.

Thirty-five cents was the price for which 1937 three-eighths-blood wool was contracted. William Briggs

Westhaven

Feed conditions here are very poor. The prospects for winter feed are good on the average (December 2). Baled alfalfa is worth \$13 a ton.

Approximately the same number of lambs are being fed for market this year as last, and about the same number of ewes have been bred.

We have an increase of 1000 in the number of ewe lambs kept for stock ewes. The ages of the ewe bands will average around five years.

No effort has been made in this district to control the increasing number of coyotes.

The prevailing rate of interest on

loans to sheepmen is 7 per cent.

On 1937 central San Joaquin wools contracted in this section, prices range from 25½ to 30½ cents.

Marshall Bond

NEVADA

The storm at the beginning of the month was followed by rather severe, cold weather for a few days, but thereafter the month's temperatures were near normal and there was no precipitation of consequence. Conditions have been exceptionally favorable for livestock, which are generally in fine condition. Sheep continued to move toward desert ranges, but need snow.

Aurum

Weather and feed conditions have been very good, but it is getting a little dry for the sheep. Prospects for winter range feed are good (November 28). Very little alfalfa hay is ever fed in this section.

We have very few lambs on feed here.

The number of ewes bred this season is about the same as last year. The number of ewe lambs kept for replacements compares favorably with that of 1935. There are very few ever sold. The ages of the ewe bands are good.

Coyotes are much more numerous than three years ago. We do not have any government trappers in Nevada.

Six per cent interest is being charged on loans to sheepmen.

Prices on 1937 wool clips contracted in this section range from 28 to 31½ cents. These prices were on fine, fine medium, and three-eighths blood wools. Burton H. Robison

Elko

The weather here is perfectly dry, with warm days and frosty nights. Feed prospects are good in most sections. Alfalfa hay in the stack is about \$8 (November 28).

There are no lambs being fed in this section. There are about the same number of ewes being bred this fall, and about the same number of ewe lambs were retained.

Our aged ewes are being culled quite closely.

(Continued on page 38)

Recommendations of Advisory Boards on Taylor Act Affairs

DISCUSSION and action of the second annual meeting of the district advisors of the Division of Grazing, held in Salt Lake City, Utah, December 9, 10, and 11, 1936, were centered on six major topics: (1) Licenses; (2) Permits; (3) Fees and Finances; (4) Improvements; (5) Legislation; (6) Range Surveys.

Following the address of T. A. Walters, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, the opening day was given over entirely to a discussion, in which any one might take part, on the six subjects. The morning of the tenth all delegates met by states for consideration of the matters before the meeting and to select two of their members to serve on each of the six national committees to draft resolutions, and on Friday morning, the 11th, the committee reports were presented.

Before any of the reports were read, F. R. Carpenter, director of grazing, and chairman of the sessions, ruled that voting on the resolutions should be by voice, with provision for a polled vote if any question arose as to the result of such voting; he also ruled that a polled vote would be taken if requested by any delegate following the vote by voice.

Licenses

The Committee on Licenses reported first. Whether or not priority rules should be made uniform was the debatable point under this head. Information furnished by the Division of Grazing showed that the period of prior use required in the issuing of licenses by various district boards varied from one-half year to ten years, and there had been wide discussion at the opening session and complete presentation of difficulties of stockmen operating in more than one state in meeting the several priority requirements.

Before reading the report of his committee, Mr. Frank Williams of Utah, as chairman, said that it had been im-

possible for the committee to reach an agreement on what period of use should be required under a uniform priority rule and decided that it would be better for each district to continue to determine its priority rule. There were dissenting votes on this, but a favorable majority was indicated and the resolution was declared adopted.

The two other resolutions which made up the report of the Committee on Licenses were passed unanimously as follows:

Resolved, that the National Committee favor a Department policy in issuing licenses until such a time as the several advisory boards feel that they have reasonable knowledge on which to issue permits.

Resolved by the National Committee on Licenses that the proposed new interpretation of preferences under the Taylor Act be accepted in issuing licenses in 1937.

The "new interpretation of preferences" which the committee had considered in framing the last resolution was explained by Mr. Carpenter as being merely a clarification of the rules issued by the Secretary of the Interior on March 2, 1936.

Permits

The hot spot of the meeting was reached when the report of the Committee on Permits came up for consideration. That report consisted of one resolution:

That the Division of Grazing issue term permits upon recommendation of the Advisory Board in the district affected, which shall include 75 per cent of the allotment recommended for any ranch unit or range set-up in proportion to commensurate property owned or controlled; that the 25 per cent of the allotment and numbers of livestock shall have a temporary license until such time as the range survey program is completed.

(Chairman Carpenter held that this resolution was not in conflict with that adopted in the report on licenses, on account of the wide scope of the phrase "reasonable knowledge.")

The committee's action, Chairman A. D. Brownfield of New Mexico stat-

ed, had been based on the opinion that the sooner the regulation of the public domain was placed on the permanent basis called for under section 3 of the Taylor Act, the sooner would stability be secured for the stockmen operating under it.

The vote by voice was declared favorable to the resolution, but Mr. Alex Findlay of Utah exercised the right previously granted by the Chair and called for a vote by districts.

Mr. Dell Adams of Utah then moved that the resolution be amended to read: "That permits be only issued after the range surveys are completed." Later Mr. Adams, with the consent of his second, changed the word "completed" to "made."

Those speaking for this amendment declared that if permits were issued before the surveys were finished, a great deal of confusion might result, while those on the other side contended that since, under the original motion, 25 per cent of the allotment was to remain on temporary licenses, there would be sufficient leeway for any adjustments that might be necessary. It was also pointed out by this group that in some districts the surveys would not be completed until 1946 and such delay in issuing permits would be to the disadvantage of the stockmen in those areas.

The viva-voce vote on the amendment was not decisive and the vote by districts, each district having four votes, was recorded as 58 for and 146 against.

An amendment to provide for the issuance of permits after the survey of the commensurate property had been completed was also defeated, and the original resolution was then put to a vote and passed.

Fees and Finances

No argument arose over the report of the Committee on Fees and Finances. It recommended that fees remain un-

changed for 1937 on licenses and that the same fees be applied if or when any permits are granted during the year. Recommendation was also made that no fee be charged for trailing licenses on stock driveways, but "where water is provided by artificial means, that the charge be the cost of producing such water, and that there also be a charge for the cost of policing the stock driveways."

Amendments to the Taylor Grazing Act

Recommendations of the Committee on Legislation, headed by Judge Leroy H. Cox of Arizona, were:

(1) That the Taylor Grazing Act be amended to incorporate within its provisions the recognition of the advisory board set-up as a part of its administrative features.

(2) That the Act be amended to provide that the 50 per cent of the funds now going to the several state treasuries be turned to the grazing districts, making a total of 75 per cent of the funds collected to be used for the purposes set out in the Act, upon the recommendation of the advisory board, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

(3) That the Act be amended to provide for a definite four-year term for the Director of Grazing and for the appointment of future directors from a list of men nominated by the ten western states, each state sending in one name.

The work of Director Carpenter was highly praised by the Legislative Committee and his retention as director for the next four years was strongly urged.

This report passed without dissension.

Range Improvements and Surveys

The advisory boards approved the procedure of the Division of Grazing in its survey work and asked for submission of all data to them for approval. It was also urged that every effort be exerted to obtain for the Division of Grazing a more proportionate share of the C. C. C. camps for work on the public domain.

Good Cooperation

The action taken by the advisory boards of the 48 districts now organized under the Taylor Grazing Act has no effect in itself. It merely gives to the Secretary of the Interior the recommendations of the majority of the

advisory boards for his consideration in framing future regulations and administrative policies.

Though differences of opinion were freely and strongly expressed, the meeting closed apparently with a fine feeling of cooperation between the stockmen and the government officials connected with the regulation of the public domain. Assistant Secretary of the Interior T. A. Walters in his address at the opening session, said that "home rule on the range and decentral-

ization of authority are not only practicable and workable, but that such a system, although new in the dealings between the federal government and those using our natural resources, is one of the best yet evolved," and in his remarks at the closing session, he was most generous in praise of the western stockmen and their ability to handle their affairs.

The daily attendance at the meetings was estimated at over one thousand.

The Texas Convention

THE twenty-first annual convention of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association opened under most auspicious conditions in San Angelo on December 3. Rainfall over the entire stock-raising area, good wool markets, and a very sincere appreciation of the need and value of a strong sheepmen's organization were the factors on which the spirit of the meeting was built. The only disturbing element came from President Roosevelt's announcement at Buenos Aires on December 2 that he would request ratification by the Senate of the Argentine Sanitary Convention.

The present position of Texas sheepmen was covered by President Roger Gillis in his very capable and comprehensive manner. Both at the banquet which honored the officers and members of the executive committee of the Texas Association on the evening preceding the formal opening of the convention, and in his regular presidential address, he declared that even though physical conditions in the state due to the fall rains had never been better, and higher prices for wool and lambs than have existed since 1929 are indicated, never before was there such need for sheepmen to bind themselves together in strong associations to protect themselves and their markets. Mr. Gillis said in part:

Maybe some think they can just sit back and enjoy themselves now on a 35 to 40-cent wool market and trade that is seeing the lambs moving at \$4.50 to \$5 a head. But the growers have got to be up and about to see that these and similarly good

prices for the products of West Texas ranches are maintained.

No matter whether you like it or not, the livestock business is a "kept" industry. It has to be aided and protected.

The breaking down of trade barriers and the signing of reciprocal trade treaties may sound all right to some, especially to eastern manufacturers, but my ears hear only danger when they are mentioned. Everyone knows or ought to know that we can't compete with Mexico and the Argentine in an open cattle market, nor with Australia and New Zealand on wool. They've got the standard of living and the mass output of the raw products that beat us on prices. We've got to have protection against their commodities when they could be dumped on the market of the United States at a cost far under our own schedule.

And the best protection the ranchmen or any other group can get is that of a competent, comprehensive organization.

Backing up President Gillis in his statements were T. A. Kincaid, leader of the Texas organization for many years, and also other officials and members of the Texas sheep and goat industries. In fact, the sentiment for strong organization was very marked, and there was every indication that such an association is being built in Texas. Reports showed that in 1933, annual dues collections totaled \$2,000.00, and for 1936 up to December 1, the total collection was \$17,000.00. Also, membership enrollment, according to the statement of Secretary G. W. Cunningham, had increased from 714 last year to 1170 at the opening of the convention.

The Texas Association was reorganized in March, 1935, and since then dues have been collected by ware-

houses, loan companies and other agencies at the rate of \$1.00 for each 1,000 pounds of wool. This year, however, the convention voted on recommendation of a special committee appointed to consider changes in the methods of financing the association that "the warehouses of Texas deduct from each and every bag of wool and mohair handled by them, the sum of 10 cents per bag, which amount is to be paid to the association as dues of the person, firm, or corporation to whom such wool and mohair belongs." Each account of sales is to carry a notice to the effect that the amount deducted will be refunded at the request of the sheepman. The same committee also "expressly recommended that the dues to the National Wool Growers Association and the payments to Associated Wool Industries shall be made, in accordance with the existing by-laws and constitution of the organization."

The report of the committee on general resolutions was concerned largely with tariff matters. The convention asked that no further extension of the terms of the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act be provided after its expiration in June, 1937. Other resolutions on tariff were as follows:

That this association is bitterly opposed to the execution of any treaties, agreements, conventions, or other understandings with any country, under the terms of which the presently existing duties on any agricultural commodities, or any other commodities, are, in any degree, either lowered or weakened, without the producers of such commodities as are affected being given full and ample opportunity of presenting their views upon such proposed changes before the proper authorities. And, further, that such facts, so presented, shall be given full and ample weight and consideration by those charged with effecting any such proposed changes.

That it is the belief of the members of this association that the markets of the United States should properly belong to the producers of the United States and that the importation of foreign goods, of whatsoever character, should not be permitted, save and only to supply a demand not capable of being supplied by our domestic production. And, further, in this connection we believe that upon the determination of who shall supply the requirements of the American markets depends the welfare of not only the individual citizens, but of the entire United States Government.

Ratification of the Argentine Sanitary Convention was, of course, very strongly opposed.

Questions of breeding, feeding and marketing were handled on the convention program by the following members of the Texas A. & M. College: President T. O. Walton, J. M. Jones, A. K. Mackey, R. E. Dixon, A. B. Connor, Dr. B. L. Warwick, S. P. Davis, J. K. Riggs, Dr. I. B. Boughton, and Wallace Dameron.

J. B. Wilson of Wyoming represented the National Wool Growers at the Texas meeting. Other speakers included Mayor Dorsey B. Hardeman of San Angelo, Weaver Baker of Junction, Sol Mayer of San Angelo, C. O. Finlay of Pecos, L. J. Wardlaw, chairman of the Livestock Sanitary Commission, Congressman Charles L. South, and Guinn Williams, president of the Texas Wool and Mohair Company.

Under the constitution of the Texas Association no officer is eligible for re-election for a second consecutive term and Vice President Roy Hudspeth of Sonora was selected as the president of the organization for 1937, with Weaver Baker of Junction as vice president. G. W. Cunningham continues as secretary. The Texas Association is governed by an executive committee of more than fifty members, which meets quarterly to consider current problems.

The Texas organization as an association does not publish an official organ, but uses the very excellent paper, *Southwestern Sheep and Goat Raiser*, for that purpose. The magazine is independently operated by H. M. Phillips at San Angelo, Texas.

The 1937 Soil Conservation Program

A 1937 agricultural conservation program, similar in many respects to the 1936 plan, was announced on December 9 by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace.

Like the 1936 plan, the new program calls for an expenditure of \$500,000,000 in payments to farmers who meet specified conditions for shifting land from soil-depleting crops to soil-conserving crops, and for carrying out approved soil-building practices.

"Modifications are intended, for the main part," Secretary Wallace said in his announcement, "to adapt the program more closely to the needs of the various regions. * * * For the 1937 program, additional emphasis has been placed on soil building, and more money will be available for soil building practices. Such practices, together with the shifting of acreage to soil-conserving crops on land previously devoted to soil-depleting crops, are essential to any set plan for restoring soil fertility and preventing erosion."

"The fact that funds for the 1937 program are not yet available," Secretary Wallace said, "should be pointed out. The Congress, at the time the

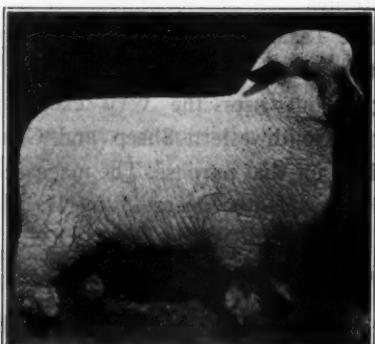
Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act was passed in 1936, authorized an annual appropriation of \$500,000,000 for carrying out a program under the Act. The actual appropriation for 1937 remains to be made, however. The program we have drafted, therefore, is dependent upon action of Congress."

An important feature of the 1937 conservation program is the control of corn production through the establishment of an acreage limit for farms "in those parts of the north central regions and Kansas where corn is the major crop." Figures were not included in the announcement coming from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration on the 1937 program to show what the probable acreage limit would be, but an Associated Press dispatch from Washington stated that the probable limit would be 54,200,000 acres as against 54,500,000 in the same area this year, and 59,000,000 in 1932-33.

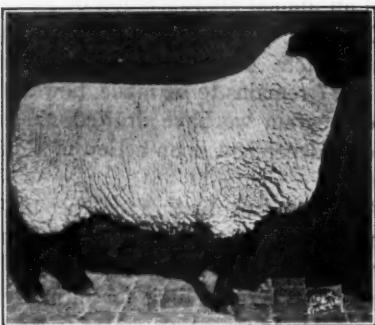
The range program, which applied only to states in the western regions this year, will be extended to include range lands in western parts of the southern and north central regions.



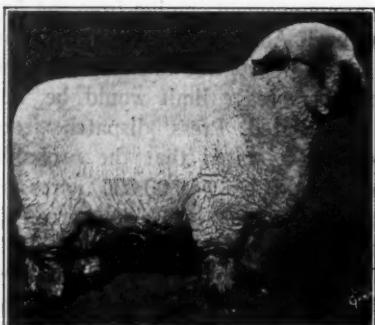
Champion Rambouillet Ram at the Ft. Worth Centennial, American Royal, Dallas Centennial, and the International 1936 Shows. Exhibited by King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyoming.



Yearling Hampshire Ewe, Champion at the 1936 International. Shown by M. Moncreiffe, Big Horn, Wyoming.



Suffolk Ram, Champion at the 1936 International. Exhibited by Hartley Stock Farm, Page, North Dakota.



Champion Hampshire Ram at this year's International. Shown by Mt. Haggan L. & L. S. Co., Anaconda, Montana.

The Sheep and Wool Shows at the International

Chicago, November 28-December 5, 1936

LARGE crowds were at the sheep-judging ring of the International Live Stock Exposition from Monday morning, November 31, when fat wethers were shown, until the Suffolk-breeding classes were judged on Thursday evening, December 3. Farmers' interest in sheep continues keen in spite of the discouraging lamb market situation.

Western flocks shown by the Mount Haggan Company, King Brothers, Malcolm Moncreiffe, and the Glenwood Farm brought to the West most of the awards for Hampshires, Rambouillets and Corriedales.

The question of Corriedale type is still in controversy, at least between some western breeders and most eastern judges. At this show the judge preferred the low compact type of less scale than has been selected by judges this fall at shows in the West.

The table gives the individual awards in Rambouillets, Hampshires, Suffolks and Corriedales.

Of the ten carloads of western range lambs shown, the only one that was fed out in the West was placed first. This was the entry of grade Hampshires shown by Frank H. Means, Saguache, Colorado. They sold at 12

Sheep Awards at the International Live Stock Exposition

	Aged Ram	Yearling Ram	Ram Lamb	Ram Lamb	Yearling Ewe	Ewe Lamb	3 Ewe Lambs	Get of Sire	Flock
RAMBOUILLETS:									
Judge: W. S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah									
C. W. Dilliner & Son									
Glenwood Farm	2	1	1-6	1	*1	1-3	1	1	1
King Brothers Company	*1-5	2-3-4-6	4	4	2	2	3	3	2
Malcolm Moncreiffe	3	5	2-3	2	3-4	5-6	2	2	3
Oklahoma A. & M. College				3					
University of Illinois	4		5	5	6	4	5	4	
John E. Webb & Sons	6			6	5		6	6	4
HAMPSHIRES:									
Judge: Frank Brown, Jr., Carlton, Ore.									
Mrs. A. R. Hamilton	2	3-4	3	4			5	4	3
Iowa State College					5				
Malcolm Moncreiffe	1	5	4	2	*1	1	1	2	2
Mt. Haggan L. & L. S. Co.	1	*1-2-5		1	2-3	2-4	2	1	1
R. E. Pullin & Sons				5					
Mrs. Andrew E. Seaver	2		3	4	3	4	3	4	
University of Illinois					5	3			
SUFFOLKS:									
Judge: Frank Klemke, Big Horn, Wyo.									
Bonheur Farms				3	2	1-2	2	1	1
Hartley Stock Farm	*1								
E. C. Hungerford & Son	1	2	3	3			3	3	2
Hob & Nob Farm		1	1	*1-3			2	2	
CORRIE DALES:									
Judge: W. J. Hampton, Urbana, Ill.									
King Brothers Company	1-2	*1		2	2		2	1	2
Malcolm Moncreiffe	3	2-3	1-2-3	1	*1-3	1-2-3	1	2	1

*Champion

cents and weighed 89 pounds. The grand championship for carloads went as usual to Canadian-bred Southdowns, which weighed 80 pounds and were sold at 30 cents.

The individual grand champion wether was a 100-pound Southdown lamb bred and shown by the University of Illinois.

The Wool Show

The wool show was the best on record. There were classes for ewe and ram fleeces in each of 14 breeds, in addition to classes for each of the six principal market grades. In competition for grand championships, the winning fleeces from each breed and each market class competed.

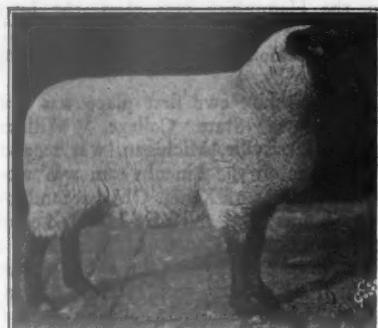
The grand champion fleece was exhibited by King Bros. Company. It

was from a Rambouillet ram and had previously been selected as the champion fleece in the purebred division. A Corriedale ewe fleece, also shown by King Bros., was the reserve champion purebred fleece. A Merino fleece of fine combing grade, exhibited by Frank Freeman of Lowell, Michigan, was chosen as the reserve grand champion of the entire show.

Awards in the purebred division of the wool show are summarized as follows:

First and second place for Corriedale ram went to S. N. McMorran, St. Paris, Ohio; third to Ivan Logan, Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

King Brothers Company of Laramie, Wyoming, won first and second on the Corriedale ewe class, and S. N. McMorran came third.



The International Champion Suffolk Ewe, from the flock of Hob and Nob Farm, Francestown, New Hampshire.



Champion Corriedale Ewe at the International. A Malcolm Moncreiffe yearling.



King Bros. Champion Corriedale Ram at the International.



King Bros. Champion Rambouillet Ewe at the Fort Worth Centennial.



Mrs. Belote, secretary of the American Hampshire Sheep Association, presents the trophies for Champion Hampshire Ram and Ewe at the Dallas Centennial Central Exposition to Dr. Fredric S. Hults, University of Wyoming. James Davidson, University shepherd, is holding the Champion Ram and James Connor, his assistant, is holding the Champion Ewe. Both of these lambs are sired by a son of Commander, bred by Jess Loader.

In the Hampshire ram class, the Iowa State College won first place, with H. C. Skinner, Dimondale, Michigan, coming second.

The Hampshire ewe first place was also won by Iowa State College. William Riecker, Harrisville, Michigan, was second.

First place on the Lincoln ram was won by J. R. Bickett of Xenia, Ohio, second by H. C. Skinner, and third by H. M. Lee of Highgate, Ontario, Canada.

First place on the Lincoln ewe was also won by J. R. Bickett, with Harry T. Crandell, Jr., Caro, Michigan, placing second, and Russell Perry, Crosswell, Michigan, third.

King Brothers Company took first and second in the Rambouillet ram class, and Michigan State College took third place.

In the Rambouillet ewe class, W. M. Staley, Marysville, Ohio, received first place; University of Illinois, second; and King Brothers Company, third.

The Sheep Show at Dallas, Texas

THE second of the two big sheep shows held in Texas this year as a part of the state's centennial celebra-



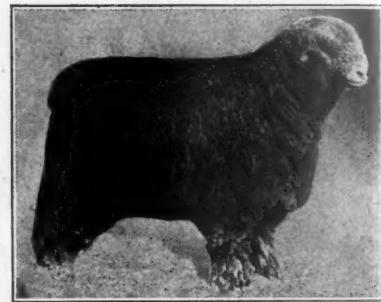
Champion (right) and Reserve Champion (left) Rambouillet Ewes at the International. Shown by Glenwood Farm, Portland, Oregon.

tion ran through the week of October 31 to November 8 at Dallas. A report on the first show, that at Fort Worth (October 3-11), was given in the November Wool Grower.

Sheep Awards at Centennial Show, Dallas, Texas, October 31-November 8, 1936

	Aged Ram	Yearling Ram	Ram Lamb	Pen 8 Rams Lambs	Yearling Ewe	Ewe Lamb	Pen 8 Ewe Lambs	Flock	Get of Sire
RAMBOUILLETS:									
W. G. Alge's Sons	5	10		10					
W. J. Hampton			6			7			
J. P. Heath	6	8	12	8	6-13	19	9	8	10
D. T. Jones & Son	4		14-18	6		12-14	6	7	5
King Brothers Company	*1-3		5	4	2-7	2-4	2	1	4
W. A. Lovett	9		9-20	9	8-15	13	7	9	8
Oklahoma A. & M. College	6-14		3-7	2		10-11	5	6	6
Malcolm Moncreiffe	3-5		8-15	5	4-9	3-15	3	3	3
Victor Pierce	1		11-17	7	11	9-20	8	4	1
D. V. Poston	8		9-15			18	10		
Ranch Experiment Station				14					
Texas A. & M. College	7	7	10-19			17	4	10	9
P. T. Underwood	2	11-12	4-13	3	5-10	5-8		5	7
University of Wyoming			1-2	1	*1-3	1-6	1	2	2
Mrs. N. R. Van Devoort	10					16			
HAMPSHIRE:									
Henry Moehle		8	10-11	5	7	11-12			5
Malcolm Moncreiffe	1	2-4	6-8	4	2-3	2-5	1	2	3
Oklahoma A. & M. College		7	9		9	9-10			
R. E. Pullin & Son	6-9		3-7	2	5-6	6-7	4	4	4
University of Wyoming	1-3		*1-2	1	8-10	*1-8	2	3	1
Wippel & Chandler	2-3	5	4-5	3	1-4	3-4	3	1	2
CORRIEDALES:									
King Brothers Company	1-3	3	5	3	3	4	3	3	3
Malcolm Moncreiffe	2-4	2-4	2-3	1	*1-4	1-3	1	2	2
University of Wyoming		*1	1-4	2	2	2-5	2	1	1

*Champion



J. K. Madsen's "Silver Crest," Champion Ewe at the 1936 Utah State Fair.

In Dallas, as at Fort Worth, there was an unusually large sheep show, especially of Rambouillets. Premiums in the sheep and goat divisions of the show totaled \$8,084, of which \$7000 was provided by the Texas Centennial Exposition and the balance by the breed associations. A. K. Mackey of College Station and Joe Dickson of Fort Worth supervised the show and the judges were Robert F. Miller of Davis, California, and Walter Renk of Sun Prairie, Wisconsin.

The awards in the Rambouillet, Hampshire and Corriedale sections of the show are given in the table.

Lamb Slaughter and Future Supplies

IT IS many years since lamb feeders were so much in need of reliable statistical information on prospective market supplies.

Also, it is a long time since the best available statistics left the market students so undecided as to how many lambs are yet to go to market, or when they will go.

The official estimates of the 1936 lamb crop, as made by the government, reported an increase this year of about two and one-half million head over the 1935 yield. In spite of this, the records of the first six months of slaughter, May to October, inclusive, from the crops of two years, show the 1936 kill nearly one million head below that from last year's crop during the same part of the year. The table shows the monthly slaughter figures for the first six months of 1936 and for the entire year's slaughtering operations from the lamb crop of 1935.

Lamb Crops of 1935 and 1936— Rate of Slaughter

	1936	1935
Total Crop	31,413,000	28,907,000
SLAUGHTER		
May	1,212,814	1,584,125
June	1,308,683	1,420,685
July	1,352,468	1,545,804
August	1,395,374	1,665,449
September	1,593,000	1,548,865
October	1,741,798	1,764,535
6 Mos. to Oct.:	8,604,137	9,529,463
November	1,406,985	
December	1,368,654	
January	1,539,735	
February	1,313,922	
March	1,373,784	
April	1,266,393	
12 Mos.	17,798,936	

The official figures of the federally inspected slaughter are generally considered to cover about 80 per cent of the entire slaughter, but if taken by themselves they show fair comparisons of the total business for different months and years. There probably has been some increase in slaughter outside of federal inspection but not to an extent that would change the significance of the figures here presented.

A question that is becoming more

common each day is, "Are the government figures right?" At first glance, it would seem that there could not have been the number of lambs in the country that were indicated by the government report in July. This cannot be very accurately checked for several months yet. Nevertheless, it is rather improbable that the government figures are very seriously in error, although they may be subject to some revision when the twelve months' record of slaughter and shipments on the 1936 crop becomes available.

If the crop is substantially as estimated, then there must be a large number of lambs in the country still waiting to go to market and the shipments during the early part of the year must continue quite heavy. Support for this idea is found in the reports from various sections that the movement of lambs to market was later than usual this year. Although range conditions were generally quite good in the intermountain country, they were by no means equal to those of 1935. In the northwestern states particularly there was a large holding back of lambs that did not reach killing condition at the customary time of shipping. The supply in that area during the last two months has been much more than the customary demand from the cities on the western coast. This has necessitated unusually large late shipments to the eastern markets. Also, it is understood that as a result of the drought in the grain-growing states, a large number of native lambs were held back, and are still moving toward the markets.

Another thing that may be confusing to students of statistics is found in the fact that 60 per cent of the reported increase in the country's crop this year was located in Texas. Texas was known to have been overstocked, and it will take some time yet to determine just what part of the increased lamb crop of this year will finally move toward market. Feed conditions are good in the Lone Star State and it is probable that a large percentage of the ewe lambs will remain on the ranches. With

good feed conditions in winter and spring, there may be considerable marketing of wether lambs in addition to considerable numbers that have already moved to feeding points in other states.

Ordinarily, the official reports of numbers of lambs on feed would give considerable help in clarifying the present confused situation. Early in November, however, the government officials reported that it was still impossible intelligently to forecast the number of 1936 lambs going into feed lots. It seemed possible that the final number might actually be less than one year ago, although such would seem highly improbable in view of the size of the total crop.

At the time the government made its survey, early in November, northern Colorado had taken in only 60 per cent of the number of lambs that it had at the same time in 1935. Of course, it is possible that there may be a material later movement into the Colorado feed lots either from the ranches or from beet field and other pastures in some of the producing states. The number on feed in Idaho and Utah was believed to be considerably larger than one year ago but by no means sufficient to cover the number of lambs now apparently not accounted for.

It may still be found that the number of lambs to be slaughtered from the 1936 crop will fall considerably short of the percentage of the crop that goes to slaughter in other years. Losses in the drought area undoubtedly have been quite high. Also, there have been considerable movements of lambs from drought sections to other parts of the country for holding or restocking purposes. Many of these may never show up as slaughter stock while in the lamb stage. The figures show that about 77 per cent of the number of lambs reported in last year's crop went to slaughter or were lost between docking and shipping times. This is on the basis of including the non-federally inspected kill. Taking the federally inspected alone, the percentage was 62. That percentage of the 1936 crop would be practically 18 million to be killed from May, 1936, to the end of April, 1937. The number killed up to October 31 was 8,604,137. This would

leave 9,318,000 for the remainder of the crop year. No one expects anything so unusual as such a large increase in the second six months' kill over the first six months as that would mean.

Whether or not the estimate of the 1936 crop is correct, certain it is that there cannot be an increased slaughter from the 1936 crop of two and a half million head. It begins to look as though the kill from the two years' crops would turn out to be about the same. If so, there should be a healthy winter and spring market on the basis of supply alone, to say nothing of the effect of higher wool values.

The government report anticipates that there will be heavy movements from western feeding sections before January 1. Possibly at that time the situation may begin to clarify and permit a more intelligent forecast of supplies for the balance of the fed lamb season. Also, the December 1 report of lambs on feed may furnish real aid in analysis of the situation.

Price Comparisons

Studies of comparative prices of different classes of stock in the last two years still leave the lamb producer in real confusion. The comparison of prices for slaughter stock on foot as reported to the Department of Agriculture by packers is shown in the table entitled "Packers' Average Costs."

The average cost figures given are quite surprising at first sight. It must be recognized that they cover all classes of animals purchased for slaughter, including considerable proportions of low quality stock. It will be seen in the table that the September cost of slaughter cattle was 15 cents per hundred below September, 1935, and only 82 cents above the five-year average, or 115.4 per cent. The average price for the first nine months of this year was 93.5 per cent of the price for the same part of 1935.

This cattle price record was made on 1936 slaughter that was 13 per cent above that for the first ten months of 1935. At the same time, the lower lamb price shown in the table for this year was made on a 5 per cent decrease in the total slaughter.

Packers' Average Costs

	September			Sept. 1935 Av.	5-yr. Sept. Av.	January-September			Percentage 9-mos. of 1936	
	1936	1935	5-yr. Sept. Av.			1936	1935	5-yr. 9-mos. Av.	9-mos. 1935	5-yr. Av.
Cattle	6.15	6.30	5.33	97.6	115.4	6.36	6.80	5.46	93.5	116.5
Calves	6.42	7.15	5.88	89.8	109.2	7.14	6.97	5.83	102.4	122.5
Hogs	9.97	11.18	5.63	89.2	177.1	9.87	9.09	5.18	108.6	190.5
Sheep & lambs	8.22	8.34	6.44	98.6	127.6	9.12	7.87	6.97	115.9	130.8

Comments on Wool Selling

IN view of the increasing interest in the selling of wool through western auctions, the following comments are of particular interest. They are from the pen of J. B. Wilson, secretary of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association.

Regarding the sealed-bid sale of one-half million pounds of Wyoming wools in Casper on October 27, following the Ogden and Denver auctions, Mr. Wilson said:

"On the approximately half million pounds of wool sold at Casper on October 27, all of which was sold in original bags, the average price was 25.03 cents per pound. The charges against the wools sold in Casper were three fourths of a cent per pound and all the wools were sold f.o.b. loading point, the buyer paying the freight from the point of origin."

In further comment on the recent situation and the October sales in auctions and privately, the following was stated:

"We have been studying wool marketing methods for a good many years. We find that on an active and rising market almost any method of selling wool is satisfactory, but on a falling market none of the methods yet used have been satisfactory to the growers.

"Because of the activity of the buyers following the Ogden auctions, due to a rise in the Boston market, growers who still had wool on hand could sell it for just about as much, if not as much as it could have been sold for at auction, thus saving the expenses of the auction. It may be argued that if it had not been for the auctions there would not have been as many buyers in the field. However, the fact remains that the buyers were in the field, were paying approximately as much as was paid for wools

at the auctions and the grower who had wool at home netted more money than if he had consigned to the auction. So long as you have an active market and order buyers are willing to operate on a profit margin of a half to one cent per pound, and so long as there are so many of them in the field as there were during the recent spurt, the grower may be reasonably sure of securing pretty near full market value for his wool.

"The writer has for a number of years believed that the auction method was the proper method of selling wool. He has also believed that wool auction sales should be held in Boston rather than in the West, on the theory that if such sales were held in Boston you would be able to attract far more buyers than could be attracted in the West.

* * * * *

"We believe that if a sufficient quantity of wool were concentrated at Casper, or other Wyoming points, to attract some of the principal buyers from the East and the growers would agree not to sell their wool privately until it was offered at a regular sale and would also agree to accept market value for the wool when offered for sale, then a majority of the growers who consigned to the sale would probably secure more for their wool than if it was sold at private sale because they should have considerably more competition than if sold at private sale. In order to reduce expenses to a minimum, any sales of this kind should be done on a purely cooperative basis. That is, the growers themselves would do all of the solicitation to secure the wool, employing no field men, would arrange for warehouse space and just before the wools were offered for sale would arrange to have

some competent wool man with experience examine the wools and appraise them. They would thus be able to keep expenses down to a minimum and would be more certain of securing a price for their wool that was more nearly in line with the value.

"While we believe that wool auction sales in the West, if the expenses of handling the wool are kept to a minimum, will be helpful, nevertheless we still believe that if auction sales are to reach their fullest development they must be held in Boston where you would have competition from dealers, top-makers, spinners and weavers. Representatives of topmakers and manufacturers are examining and bidding on wools almost every day on Summer Street in Boston and if auctions were held there it would seem quite natural that these buyers would attend the auctions so that there would be far more potential customers at an auction in Boston than you would ever have in the West.

"The so-called order buying business has made a rapid increase during the past few years. If reports are correct, this business is handled on a margin of from a half cent to one cent per pound. Theoretically at least, this would mean that the order buyer in an active market would be able to pay more than a dealer who expected to hold the wool for later sale. The increase in the order buying business has been the most notable change in wool marketing methods that has occurred for many years, and if it continues to grow it will mean a good many changes in the wool business.

* * * * *

"Another new departure, which seems to have worked satisfactorily with a number of growers, is the method of sending sample bags, usually 5 per cent of the clip, to a broker or dealer in the East, with the understanding that the house to which the sample bags are consigned will use its best efforts to sell the wool, but before selling the wool will consult the grower and have his approval of the sale before sale is made. If in the meantime the grower desires to sell his wool at home, the house handling the sample bags in Boston agrees either to turn the sample bags over to the purchaser, or to pur-

chase the wool at the same price at which the wool is sold in the West by the grower. This method, of course, gives the grower absolute control of his wool because all but the sample bags are stored at home, he can sell it at any time without incurring any penalty charges, and if the sale is made by the house to which the sample bags are sent the grower must approve. Houses doing this sample bag business are handling the sale of the wool on the basis of from a half to one cent per pound commission. These concerns argue that they can make much better sales of wool to manufacturers if they can display the sample bags for examination rather than to sell on a small hand sample. This would seem logical.

"One of the real advantages of holding wool auction sales in the West is that the grower who consigns to such sales secures a fair and impartial appraisal of his wool based on an examination by a competent wool man. The grower for the first time is given an estimate on the shrinkage of his wool and has an opportunity of comparing his wool with the same type of wool from other growers from other sections of the country so he can determine the difference in character as well as the difference in shrinkage. From an educational standpoint the holding of auction sales in the West would be very desirable if the costs of handling were kept low and the grower took advantage of the sale to attend when the wools were on display and compare his wool with other wools.

"Growers for many years have been discussing better methods of marketing wool, but up to date they have not found a method that has given satisfaction to any large percentage of the growers. As we remarked, growers who have followed a consignment practice regularly each year for many years, have been well satisfied. Many of the growers who consigned to the auction sales have been satisfied. Many growers who send sample bags of their wool as outlined previously have been satisfied. The fact remains, however, that the large percentage of the growers have not yet found a method that is satisfactory to them, as is evidenced by the fact that in an

active year consignments of wool are small as compared with the total clip, and of course the wools handled at auction thus far have been a considerably smaller portion of the clip than consignments and the wools handled on a sample bag basis have been less than those handled at auction. It is apparent from the results that the grower has not yet found the answer. In stating these things, we have tried to treat each method of selling fairly. As we have said, we do not believe that from a sales standpoint the auctions have been an unqualified success but believe that from an educational standpoint they have been desirable. Consignments have been satisfactory only to those who make a practice of consigning their wools regularly each year, and the sample bag business seems to have been as satisfactory as any method of marketing yet proposed."

We hope that the members of our Association will write us and give us their views on the best method of marketing wool, not for one year, but for a period of years.

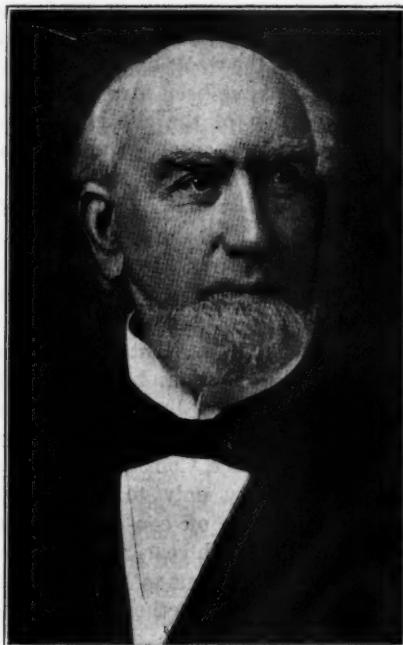
The Wool Market Situation on December 5

THE Commercial Bulletin for December 5 makes the following statement on the wool market situation:

The markets of the world are quieter for the moment and in some markets there is a bit of irregularity and weakness, although on the whole the market is considered inherently sound and merely halting now for a breathing spell.

In this market, there is no sign of weakness. Indeed manufacturers appear to be more willing to pay a price for spot delivery than for deliveries next summer. There is a real squeeze on in medium wools at the moment and holders are inclined to let the buyers come to them and make a price; in fact, that is true in all divisions of the trade.

There has been little or no change in the situation since the middle of the week in the local market. Contracting in the West is practically at a standstill. Competent observers in figuring the quantity taken through the West are inclined to place the quantity at close to 60,000,000 pounds and there are even higher estimates.



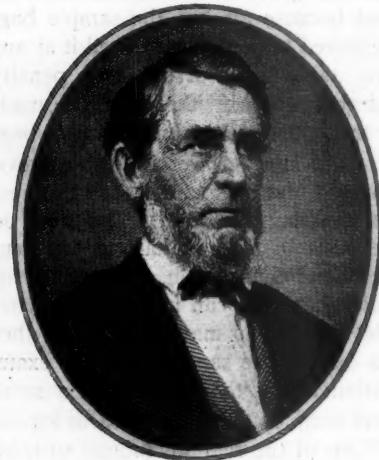
JUDGE WM. LAWRENCE
of Ohio, President from 1893 to 1901.

**Some of the Early Leaders
of the National Wool
Growers Association.**

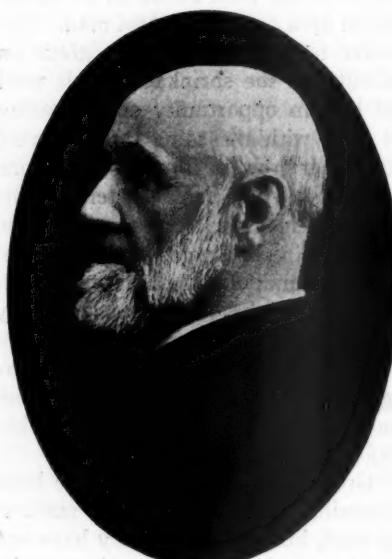
ON December 12, 1865, a group of wool growers met at Syracuse, New York, and started a work which is still going. They organized the National Wool Growers Association, which is to hold its seventy-second annual convention at Albuquerque, New Mexico, January 26, 27 and 28, 1937.

The state of the national treasury was the cause of this meeting of sheepmen 71 years ago. President Lincoln instructed his Secretary of the Treasury to canvass methods of increasing the revenue of the federal government. The most promising way of doing this was by collection of duties upon merchandise and materials being imported into the United States. Various industries held meetings to discuss their dependence upon foreign supplies and to consider what amounts and forms of duties could be levied upon imports to yield revenue to the government and at the same time protect and foster the development of

The Oldest National



COLUMBUS DELANO
of Ohio, President from 1883 to 1893.



WM. MARKHAM
of New York, Secretary from 1877 to
1883 and from 1893 to 1901.

home industries to employ home labor and also put the United States in a position to be less dependent upon imports than she had found herself during the troublesome days of 1865.

A three-man commission which had been named to consider and make recommendations regarding revenue had stated in a report that "their attention was especially directed to sheep hus-

bandry and manufacturers of wool, as not only of great national importance, but as suitable to illustrate the whole subject of the relation of industry to revenue."

The Meeting in 1865

That meeting at Syracuse was attended by sheep breeders from Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, New York, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, and Iowa. They organized the National Wool Growers Association and elected as president, Dr. Henry S. Randall of New York. W. S. Greer of Ohio was named as secretary. Vice presidents and members of the executive committee represented all the other states. Most of them were already officials of wool growers' associations in their respective states. The state associations were authorized to name their own representatives in the executive committee. This custom is still followed by the National Wool Growers Association.

It would be most interesting to relate much more of what happened at that meeting and others that were held in following years. The full record can be followed through a volume of handwritten minutes of the meetings, now preserved in the office of the National Wool Growers Association in Salt Lake City. The story of how the office reached Salt Lake City comes in later.

Early Tariffs

The Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, increased wool duties materially over the rates prescribed in 1861 and 1864. Washed wool was to pay twice the duty on grease wool, and scoured wool, three times as much. Grease wool valued at over 32 cents paid 12 cents plus 10 per cent of value. The question of percentage or ad valorem duties has always arisen when Congress has been considering the wool tariff. During the last 30 years, the representatives of the

Livestock Organization in the United States

wool growers have worked against ad valorem duties and for specific duties—stated in cents per grease pound. Their argument has been that an ad valorem duty is of less value because when wool is cheap it results in less protection to American growers. All wool duties are now on the specific cents-per-grease-pound basis.

The meeting of November 25, 1867, held in Pittsburgh, resulted in six resolutions submitted by a committee, all of which dealt with the tariff. A budget of \$1742 was set up to be met by the various states and to be used by three members delegated to go to Washington, D. C., when necessary. The old officers were reelected by unanimous vote.

From 1865 to 1901 the National Wool Growers Association was concerned almost entirely with tariff matters. Congress changed the wool duties eight times in that period, including the complete removal of protection by the Act of 1894 and the restoration of an 11-cent duty on July 24, 1897. During these days the presidency of the wool growers rested in Ohio. Notable, and not always mild campaigns for protection were led by Columbus Delano, one-time Secretary of the Interior, and Judge William Lawrence, both of Ohio.

Western Men at Washington

The first typewritten minutes found in the historic records of the Association are for a meeting held in Washington, D. C., on December 4, 1895. Judge Lawrence was president. The states represented were Texas, Virginia, New Mexico, Indiana, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, New York, Colorado, and South Dakota. The Texas delegation numbered four men, including Joseph Tweedy of San Angelo, Captain B. L. Crouch of Pearsall, and Judge C. H. Noonan, the first Republican Congressman from that state.



R. C. RICH
President of the National Association



F. E. WARREN
Vice President (Wyoming)

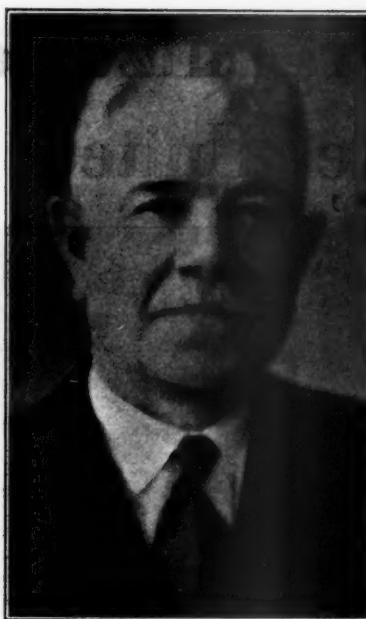
**Present Officials of the
National Wool Growers
Association.**



A. A. JOHNS
Vice President (Arizona)



S. M. JORGENSEN
Vice President (Utah)

J. G. BARRATT, *Oregon*W. D. CANDLAND, *Utah*G. N. WINDER, *Colorado*

Colorado was represented by W. F. Dilder, and New Mexico by Honorable F. B. Catron.

On December 15, 1896, another meeting was held in Washington, D. C. Utah was represented by Jesse M. Smith. Many of those who attended the year before were again present. These meetings and several others held up to July, 1897, were in connection with what was finally passed as the

Dingley Act, in accordance with the pre-election promises of President McKinley. At a February meeting at Washington in that year there were present W. G. Conrad of Montana and Senator Francis E. Warren of Wyoming.

The Association Goes West

The first western meeting was held at Salt Lake City on January 19, 1901.

S. P. ARBIOS, *California*

Vice President F. B. Bennett of Boston presided. Senator Warren of Wyoming was elected president. Some of the principal speakers and their subjects still have a familiar ring. Frank J. Hagenbarth's subject was "Government Inspection of Sheep." A. J. Knollin was prominent in the sessions of the executive committee and spoke to the

The Executive Committee of the National Association

The men who represent their state associations on the Executive Committee of the National Wool Growers Association are shown on these pages. The membership of the committee also includes the officials of the National and T. J. Drumheller, committeeman from Washington.

meeting on freight rates. "Leasing of Government Lands" was taken up by Jesse M. Smith, and E. S. Gosney discussed "Sheep Grazing on National Forests." Then there was an open debate upon "Methods of Marketing," and also on "Reciprocity Treaties."

This meeting reflected the new conception of the scope of activities of the national organization. Present under-

H. A. SNYDER, *Montana*

takings still include all of those just mentioned and many new ones have been added.

The convention of 1903 was held at Kansas City. A. J. Knollin, as acting secretary, was in charge of the program, which was devoted almost entirely to the subject of wool marketing.

In 1906 the convention was held at Denver. In the absence of President Warren, the chair was occupied by Dr. J. M. Wilson of Wyoming. G. S. Walker was secretary. Dues collections amounted to \$560. Discussion referred largely to the work of the Bureau of Animal Industry and the 28-hour law. Several of the motions adopted were made by F. J. Hagenbarth and Fred W. Gooding. A protest was registered against the increase in charges of commission men for selling sheep at Kansas City. A few months later the executive committee approved the organization of a cooperative livestock commission company to sell sheep at \$10 per double-deck car. Senator Warren was reelected as president.

In 1907 the convention was held at Salt Lake City, and in 1908, at Helena, when Fred W. Gooding was chosen as president.

During the last 35 years the control of the Association has been in the hands



T. C. BACON, Idaho



FLOYD W. LEE, New Mexico

of the wool growers of the range states. While there have not been large representations of eastern growers at the annual conventions, close working relations have been maintained with their state associations and both areas have had their men on the ground at Washington when matters affecting the sheep industry were under consideration by the Congress or executive departments of the government. The question of government regulation of grazing on forest reserves was giving western



E. S. MAYER, Texas



J. B. WILSON, Wyoming



LOU CHARLEBOIS, Arizona

growers deep concern in 1901 when they decided to broaden the field of activities of the old National and elect western men to the organization offices.

Service By the Association

The wool-growing industry is well justified in taking pride in the age and service record of its national and various state associations. The work of the national body has been largely of a defensive character, but not wholly so.

Many of the settled features of protection of animal health, shipping conditions and arrangements, tariff administration, and numerous other matters that directly affect every sheep owner, were brought about by spokesmen and representatives selected by the organization. It has been responsible for securing many good things, and stopping bad actions, even though it is common opinion that such things "just happened." Even the most consistent dues payers have received in benefits many times the total of all their contributions.

Few organizations of any kind can produce so continuous a record of activities or such a distinguished line of leaders over a period of 71 years as is found in this list of Association presidents: Dr. Henry S. Randall of New York, 1865-1877; A. M. Garland of Illinois, 1877-1883; Columbus Delano of Ohio, 1883-1893; Judge William Lawrence of Ohio, 1893-1901; Senator F. E. Warren of Wyoming, 1901-1908; F. W. Gooding of Idaho, 1908-1911; F. R. Gooding of Idaho (U. S. Senator), 1911-1913; F. J. Hagenbarth of Idaho, 1913-1934; F. A. Ellenwood of California, 1934-1936; R. C. Rich of Idaho, 1936—.

In 1911, under the editorship of Secretary S. W. McClure, monthly publication of the *National Wool Grower* was started, and the 311 issues have quite fully chronicled the undertakings and accomplishments of the organization as well as disseminating a great deal of valuable information about commercial and government affairs and upon wool and lamb production and marketing.

Projects of Work

While the service undertakings of the National Wool Growers Association now cover a wide range, no expensive or elaborate machinery has been set up. The work of the official headquarters still is handled by the secretary, an assistant editor and a stenographer. The annual expenditures are about \$12,000. This includes all travel and other expenses of Association committees and expenses incurred in freight rate cases.

In 1930 and 1931 the ambitious and very promising project under the name

"Eat More Lamb" was started. Real results were just being evidenced when the depression so curtailed Association income that the work had to be postponed. An important by-product of that undertaking was the big increase of membership and interest in the work of state organizations through which the campaign for funds was put on.

The national secretary represents the wool growers on the National Live Stock and Meat Board through which important work is done in promoting lamb consumption. It is possible that some newer lines of special work to broaden the demand for lamb may soon be renewed by the growers' organization.

The National Association bore the burden and expense of representing the wool industry in 1923 and 1924 during the proceeding instituted by the Interstate Commerce Commission to determine proper freight rates on wool. Reductions that became effective for the 1925 clip saved western growers \$300,000 per year on their freight bill. These rates are still in effect, though it is probable that they should be further reduced to harmonize with present rates on other commodities. The annual saving from this action alone has been equal to the entire expense of the National Wool Growers Association for twenty years.

From 1925 to 1933 the Association was intermittently engaged before the Interstate Commerce Commission in the general case of livestock freight rates in the territory west of Chicago and including the Southwest. The new set of rates, which came into effect in 1932, prescribed lowered minimum weights and lowered the freight bill on the western lamb crop by over \$150,000 per year. Numerous other freight cases have been handled for the industry by its national organization. The associations in Texas and other states have given notable aid in helping to present the picture for their areas and in assistance to counsel.

These few cases of service given merely represent how important things actually are accomplished, and which by many sheepmen are believed to "just happen."

Tariff Changes

The record of the National Association in connection with the tariff surely need not be recounted here. And the space must be devoted to the present situation and the imperative need of strong and united effort on behalf of the wool and lamb growing industry. The facts were reviewed in the editorial of the October issue of the *National Wool Grower*.

Recently, there have been some moves by Argentina and our Department of State at Washington which indicate that the Argentine Sanitary Convention, signed in May, 1935, by Secretary Hull, will come to a vote in the United States Senate. While it is claimed that the immediate effect of the ratification of this "convention" (it really is a treaty) would be the admission of lamb and mutton from Patagonia, the way would be clear for Washington officials, who are chiefly anxious to increase imports and exports, to let down the bars to other Argentine provinces as they choose with the great risk, practical certainty, of introducing the foot-and-mouth disease in this country. Then there is the foregone conclusion that, with the health embargo removed, duties will be lowered via the route of a reciprocal trade agreement. American automobile and machinery manufacturers have been pressing Washington, along with Argentine officials, for an arrangement to admit meats and wools thereby creating an American exchange for exported American machinery, upon which Argentine would readily lower her duties in order to gain admission here for her exports of livestock products.

And it must be recalled that, under our favored-nation treaties, Australian and South African wool could come to the United States under the same rates as accorded Argentina, regardless of whether they made any concessions to American exports.

The situation calls for keen study and interest by every livestock producer. The state organizations, cooperating through their National, must stand ready to do duty at Washington.

Market Affairs

Country prices of livestock and wool are set by sales on central markets. The Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921 was calculated to maintain free and open competition between various buying interests and to make sure that shippers will obtain stockyard and selling services under right practices and at reasonable charges.

At present there is no law or supervision of any kind in connection with the wool markets. The National Wool Growers Association has made a study of conditions and practices at wool centers and will be ready to work in the interests of growers when the United States Senate Committee on Investigation of Wool Marketing conducts its hearings to determine what action it will recommend to Congress.

In the past five years the National Association has participated in a dozen proceedings in which charges made by commission men or stockyards companies were under examination. Injurious practices have been discontinued in many cases, and service charges have been lowered at most markets. A number of cases are still pending or under appeal to the courts, and are being followed up for shippers.

The Association had a large part in the defeat of the Capper livestock marketing bill in Congress last winter. It is now working with other organizations to draft and secure enactment of needed amendments to the Packers and Stockyards Act.

Wool Promotion

The secretary of the National Association represents growers on the executive committee of the Associated Wool Industries. The A. W. I., as it is now commonly referred to, is doing a great work in educating store salespeople and the public on the good qualities of wool. This work is but well started, and with the strong support of manufacturers, dealers, and consignment houses, and growers, is sure to yield still greater benefits to all branches of the wool industry.

The Association has for four years endeavored to secure fairer representations to consumer buyers on goods containing large amounts of inferior re-

worked wool. The American Farm Bureau Federation is giving fine cooperation and named the wool growers' secretary as its representative on a committee selected by the Bureau of Standards for consultation on fabric labeling standards.

Use of Government Lands

Since 1905 the Association has worked almost steadily with the United States Forest Service for fair regulations and charges affecting 6,000 sheep owners whose flocks must be kept during a part of the year upon grazing lands in the national forests. An old controversy was happily ended in 1933 when charges for this grazing were placed upon a sliding scale to vary with livestock prices, a method which was recognized by the government as a fair rate of payment. Other questions, concerning permanency and use of forest grazing permits frequently arise and in their solution the forest officials invariably confer and cooperate with the officers of the National Wool Growers Association as spokesmen for the sheep owners.

In similar fashion, the Association has worked, and will work with the officials in charge of enforcement of the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 for the regulation of grazing upon lands of the public domain.

Future Work

As time goes on and government policies change, the work of the organization becomes more varied and more important. In addition to immediate work to preserve the tariff, it is probable that the industry, through its organization, will be called upon to take a position in regard to production control, and taxes to support the soil conservation program. There is special need for stronger wool growers' associations in each of the states for home activities and to make the work and voice of the National Association stronger and more powerful.

The National Wool Growers Association has a long and enviable record. Today there is greater need than at any other time for the service the organization can render to the sheep industry and to the nation.

Status of Argentine Trade Agreement

IN recent weeks much concern has been felt by western stockmen over the possibility of ratification by the United States Senate of the Argentine Sanitary Convention. This so-called "convention" has been pending since May, 1935, before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

It has also been considered likely that, in the event of the ratification of the sanitary convention, there would follow a reciprocal trade agreement with the Argentine. A press dispatch dated November 16 from the S. S. American Legion, which carried Secretary of State Hull and his party to Buenos Aires, represented Mr. Hull as revealing on that day that "one of the concrete results of the forthcoming Pan-American conference * * * possibly would be a new trade agreement between the United States and Argentina."

An inquiry as to the status of negotiations on an Argentine trade agreement made the following day by the Secretary of the National Wool Growers Association, brought the following message from Acting Secretary of State R. Walter Moore:

Replying to your telegram November 17 no announcement of intention to negotiate trade agreement with Argentina has been made and trade agreement negotiations have not been instituted with that country.

Further assurance that a trade treaty with the Argentine was not yet under negotiation reached the Association offices on November 20 in a letter from the Honorable Thomas Walker Page, chairman of the Tariff Commission and also of the Committee for Reciprocity Information. Mr. Page's letter follows:

Dear Marshall:

We have received no notice of any intention of this country to negotiate a reciprocal trade agreement with Argentina.

If announcement of such a proposal is made, you may rest assured that you will receive a copy of it and that ample time will be given you to prepare for the hearing that will precede the conclusion of the agreement.

Yours truly,
Thomas Walker Page

The California Convention

THE winter schedule of sheepmen's gatherings opened in San Francisco on November 19 when the California Wool Growers Association met in its seventy-sixth annual convention. The general spirit of the large group of sheepmen who met at that time to hear reports of past activities and outline future plans for association work was one of real optimism built up in large part by recent transactions in the wool market.

Action of the Convention

Since the California convention is the first of the winter meetings of the wool growers, its action on questions pertaining to the industry is of particular importance as an indicator of the reaction of sheepmen generally throughout the West on those matters. This year several of these questions are up for consideration by wool growers.

One of these is that of government grading of meat. Last year the cattle-men's association had introduced in Congress a bill that would make government grading of beef compulsory. No action was taken on that bill, but a similar one will probably be introduced at the opening of the new Congress and it will be for the sheepmen to decide before that time whether or not they wish lamb to be included in such a measure. The California Wool Growers Association by resolution sanctioned "legislation for the grading and branding of lamb and mutton for the protection of the consuming public."

National legislation on fabric labeling is another question of importance to wool growers at this time. California wool growers voted for "the enactment of federal legislation making it mandatory on the part of manufacturers to label their goods in such a way as to disclose plainly the percentage of fibers other than wool."

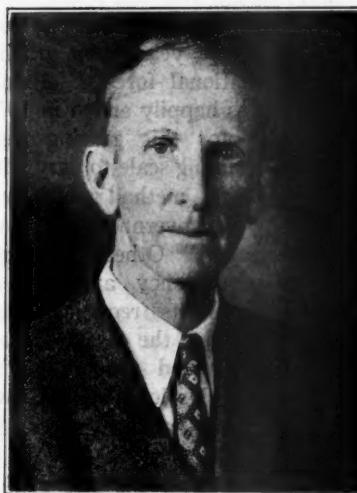
The attitude of California wool growers on reciprocal trade agreements is contained in the following resolution:

Whereas, we believe, the Reciprocal Trade Agreement is unconstitutional and un-American

Therefore be it resolved, that we ask for

the repeal of the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Law. If this can't be done

1. We want all treaties submitted to producers affected for hearing and consideration.
2. All treaties must be approved by the Senate as provided for in the Constitution.
3. The rates granted in any treaty apply only to the nation with whom the treaty is made.



FRANK C. CLARKE
New President of the California Association

4. No reciprocal trade agreement should reduce existing rates on any livestock or agricultural product or by-products thereof.

There is conclusive evidence that the existing rates on many livestock and agricultural products are below the parity which equals the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad and therefore these rates should be increased. In this connection we cite the tremendous increase in importations of canned meats, cheese, grains and grass seeds.

Very strong opposition was also expressed to the Argentine Sanitary Convention.

On Taylor Grazing Act affairs, California sheepmen took the position that it was the intent of Congress in framing this Act "that permits be issued to land owners in the livestock business in or near the grazing districts, bona fide settlers, or owners of water or water rights," and asked that the Division of Grazing should announce without delay the definite policy that is to be followed in this connection. They also adopted resolutions endorsed

by the Nevada Cattlemen's Association in regard to fees, namely—(1) that fees should be determined by states, if not by districts within states, instead of by a majority vote of all states in a mass meeting; (2) that since the legality of the collection of fees before permits have been issued has been challenged in the state courts of Nevada, no fees should be collected in 1937, or until "such a time as the provisions of the Act are complied with and the legality of the fees determined."

Other resolutions adopted by the California Association:

(1) Opposed any organization of farm labor that would place the farmer in a position of subordination to "preferential hiring";

(2) Commended financial agencies of the livestock industry but suggested caution against granting too much credit;

(3) Advocated the enactment of the principle involved in the Pettengill Bill;

(4) Endorsed the stand of the National Wool Growers Association in asking for an investigation by the United States Department of Agriculture of packers' practices in purchasing lambs;

(5) Opposed any legislation which tends to restrict the number of channels through which livestock and livestock products may be marketed;

(6) Asked for additional appropriations to permit the proper and necessary predatory animal control work; and

(7) Commended work of the National Live Stock and Meat Board and the Associated Wool Industries, and advocated continued support of these agencies.

New Officers

Frank C. Clarke of Laytonville, who has served for two years as vice president, becomes leader of the California Association for the coming year. Mr. Clarke has established an enviable record in the wool industry as the producer of prize-winning fleeces at the wool shows of the entire country. Mr. L. A. Manor of Williams, also a successful sheepman, was named as vice president, and Mr. W. P. Wing continues as secretary-treasurer.

Secretary Wing's Report

An increase of 22 per cent in the membership roll during the past year was reported by Secretary Wing, such increase being due entirely to the work

of old members in soliciting new enrollments. Cash collections of dues and subscriptions during the year totaled \$16,883.05 as compared with a total in 1935 of \$15,089.99.

The Program

The speakers on the two-day convention program covered the most important phases of the sheep industry. President Arbios' address was a very clear statement of national and local issues affecting sheepmen. His remarks on the range program under the Soil Conservation Act were particularly forceful. In part he said:

The object and purpose of the Soil Conservation Act as announced in recent months is not exactly clear. As everyone knows, this Act had its birth when the AAA was declared unconstitutional, and was suggested as a means to carry out the purpose of the AAA; namely, to limit production when necessary, in order to restore the farmer's purchasing power. The Act planned to adjust production by paying benefits to farmers who voluntarily participated. Lately the foregoing has been soft-pedaled and its conservation features have been stressed. We might as well call a spade a spade and see what the Act aims to do. It aims to reduce the planting of soil-depleting crops such as wheat, corn, tobacco and cotton, and in their place substitute soil-building crops such as the various legumes. Less corn means fewer hogs. More legumes and grass mean more beef cattle, dairy cattle and sheep. Through this means the oversupply of wheat, corn, hogs and cotton would be lessened.

Various estimates were made at the Salt Lake City Soil Conservation Act meeting last spring by so-called authorities and others, relative to the effect of the program on the range livestock industry of the West. The range livestock committee at the Salt Lake City conference urged that in any plan adopted benefit payments should not accrue where the feed produced on such acreage was fed for the purpose of increasing the number of livestock units. The AAA refused this suggested action. The western stockmen felt that the artificial increase of hay and pasture land in the Middle West through government aid might offer serious competition to the raising of livestock in the West. * * *

Therefore any marked increase in the numbers of beef animals or lambs produced in the corn belt, unless there is a corres-

ponding decrease in numbers grazed in the West, may result in price declines on these animals when they are marketed, for the reason that although the total meat units produced may be less, the food habits of Americans do not change rapidly. The only way of getting the particular class of meat into consumptive channels may be to reduce the price.

President Arbios expressed his opposition to reciprocal trade agreements and to the Argentine Sanitary Convention.

The National Wool Growers Association was represented in the California convention by S. W. McClure. His address was confined mainly to the necessity of maintaining our tariff on wool, lambs and sheep, and to a recital of the injurious effects of reciprocal trade agreements. "Every farm organization in America," Dr. McClure said, "must awaken to the danger this reciprocal trade act holds for them. The soft patter of government checks must soon be over. Their pleasing sound must not be allowed to drown out our demand, 'the American market for the American producer.' Our policy should be to encourage home production and that can be done only by home protection. We have the facilities and the ability to produce most of the commodities we import. Ultimately we will learn that if we exchange an hour of American labor for an hour of foreign labor that might have been performed in America, we have not only lost that man hour, we have lost several other man hours that depended on his production. Protection is cheaper than relief."

A. W. Zelomek, economist of the International Statistical Bureau, incorporated, and Fairchild Publications, covered the world wool situation. The favorable factors in foreign wool markets were listed by Mr. Zelomek as (1) a small world carryover of wool at the beginning of the current season; (2) world production, while slightly larger than that of last season, just about offsets the small carryover; (3) as a result of this situation, supplies of wool in consuming countries, whether in the form of raw material, semi-manufactured or manufactured products, are now below normal (particularly true in Germany and Italy); (4) wool recovery has resulted in a greater

consumption of wool; (5) armies throughout the world have increased rapidly and unusually heavy amounts of wools have been required for uniforms; (6) expansion in both men's and women's wear. There is, Mr. Zelomek pointed out, a general increase in demand and in ability to buy, with no excessive supply in sight.

Lamb market conditions were discussed by Colonel E. N. Wentworth, director of Armour's Live Stock Bureau. Of particular interest was his answer to the question why lamb prices, which packers hold bear such a close relationship to those for beef and pork, only seem to evidence that relationship when the market for beef and pork is moving downward. Mr. Wentworth said on this point:

Some of our people have put a good deal of thought into this situation. Whether the explanation they now use is correct must still be proved, but the situation seems something like this. When beef and pork prices advance, the number of times people buy these meats per week is reduced. They naturally look for substitutes, but lamb consumption is not based on nearly as broad a foundation as beef or pork, and despite all our combined attempts to promote lamb, millions of people are still unacquainted with it or prejudiced against it. Few of them are willing to experiment with a high-priced beef or pork substitute (they might as well buy the pork or beef itself) so prices of lamb naturally rest on a lower level in order to tempt them.

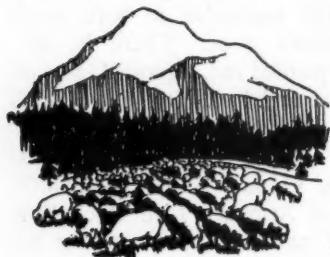
On the other hand, when beef and pork prices are low, the regular lamb customers have to be attracted by prices that compare favorably with the two staple meats. Our lamb department believes pork is a more vital factor than beef, but so far we do not have the data to prove this conception.

I do not like this explanation—it savors too much of the deck being stacked against the lamb grower. But in the face of the last two to three years of experience, I have been unable to find any theory that is more plausible.

Transportation matters were covered by John Curry, traffic manager of the association, and other high spots of the convention program were "Let's Have Lamb," by Miss Emily Conklin of the National Live Stock and Meat Board, Chicago; Howard Vaughn's response to the address of welcome; and "Sheep, Cattle, Bear, Buffalo and Mines," an address by F. R. Carpenter, Director of Grazing, before a joint luncheon meeting of the Commonwealth Club of California and the convention.

National Wool Marketing Corporation

News Bulletin



GROWER OWNED AND OPERATED



WE have had an animated wool market in Boston during the month of November. Something resembling a veritable scramble for wool existed in this market during the last two weeks of November. Values advanced sharply. In fact, offers submitted to growers for their approval were frequently entirely out of date by the time answers were received in Boston. Even at the advanced prices, domestic wool of desirable types is in very limited supply and many first-class manufacturers were forced to take shabby descriptions that would not interest them at a time of normal supplies.

National Wool Marketing Corporation in Commanding Position

This growers' selling agency, by reason of controlling the largest volume of wool, has occupied rather a commanding position in the domestic market. We have capitalized on this situation to the advantage of our consignors as far as is consistent with business principles. We must necessarily look to the manufacturers to furnish us with an outlet for our wool in both good and bad markets. No cooperative wool growers' organization can totally ignore manufacturers' needs and requirements at the time of a probable serious shortage and expect their cooperation and support at a time when stocks are ample and markets are sluggish. The National has attempted to occupy a middle ground, offering our stocks of wool to manufacturers at the market in accordance with previous patronage. Aided by a very short supply and active consumption, we have lifted the market not only to importing parity but slightly above present values of foreign wool.

Foreign Markets Keeping Pace

It is difficult to tell which is leading the parade, whether strong and constantly rising foreign markets point the way to higher values in the United States or whether vanishing stocks of domestic wool here and active participation in foreign markets are driving values higher over there. Suffice to say, there is no accumulation of wool any place in the world and values in all consuming countries are pointed upward. For the first time in many years we are enjoying full benefit of a 34-cent clean pound duty on

all classes of clothing wool above common grade. Something like 17,000,000 pounds of foreign wool entered the Port of Boston in the period of July to November 21. Not until January 1 will the bulk of foreign purchases now being made for America's account land and be available for consumption. It would appear from present consumption figures, which are only about 9 per cent below the banner year of 1935, that around 100,000,000 pounds of foreign wool would have to be imported before May 1 if the present rate of consumption is to be maintained. The new season in New Zealand opened Saturday, November 28, with very active competition, Japan taking about 80 per cent of the offerings and America a poor second. Regular scheduled sales are taking place in England, South America and Australia, with about everything offered taken at values constantly against buyers.

Current Values as Compared with Foreign

The market upon November 1 was quoted at about 88 cents clean for average original bag territory wools of the fine and fine medium grade. At the close of the month, we are quoting the value on similar wool at \$1.00 clean and considerable wool of the better types has been moved at values ranging from \$1.00 to \$1.03 clean basis. This represents an advance of fully 12 cents clean basis, during the month, which would be the equivalent of about 4 cents per grease pound. All other grades have advanced correspondingly. Medium grades, such as quarter and three-eighths, are particularly scarce. Comparable foreign wools to our average original fine and fine medium territory will cost about \$1.05, duty paid, landed Boston. Thus it will be seen that after giving effect to the advantage usually conceded foreign wools because of their lower conversion cost, our market is pitched on full foreign importing parity. The fly in the ointment, however, is that the Australian wools are not here, nor will they be here in volume until well along in the new year. It is not stocks of wool three or four months hence that are bothering the manufacturers but, on the contrary, the demand for spot wools for immediate consumption.

New York Goods Market

The sharp advance in the cost of raw wool caused a situation necessitating withdrawal of all lines of cloth from the New York goods market for the purpose of re-pricing. Many, we are told, still refuse to offer additional quantities, having sufficient orders on their books to run the mills for some time to come. Trade estimates indicate nearly fifty million linear yards of unfilled orders, including both men's and women's wear departments, and that buyers had anticipated perhaps about 70 per cent of their normal requirements for this time of year before the lines were withdrawn for re-pricing. The extent to which mills are booked up is illustrated by recent results obtained by the government in attempting to place a substantial order for woolen goods. There was only one mill that even made a bid, which indicates that the majority were well satisfied with the orders in hand for civilian purposes. The government, we under-

stand, will in the near future issue a second invitation for bids.

Contracting

The general bullish factors contributing to a strong wool market, and plenty of idle funds, have enticed dealers into contracting the 1937 clip yet only about half grown. It must be admitted that the only reason dealers are now contracting is the thought that wools may be bought at less money now than at shearing time. It is estimated that some 13,000,000 to 15,000,000 pounds have been contracted in Texas and a like amount in the territory states. It appears that almost every foreign country is actively preparing for war. This requires a vast amount of wool and evidently is a very large factor contributing to the strength of wool markets in all producing countries. Before contracting, growers would do well to take into consideration all the facts, both foreign and domestic, contributory to the present shortage of wool the world over.

“Lay These Down’ for This Afternoon”

MMR. FAWCETT: “Walter, will you please ‘lay these down’ for this afternoon?”

Mr. Morse (Warehouse Superintendent): “They’ll be ready, C. J.”



Early morning on our display floor. Many of these bags have just been laid down.

Sounds easy, and the request might give you the impression that Mr. Morse’s task would soon be over. However, this is not the case, because Mr. Fawcett has just given him a list of 48 clips from which some 300 sample bags must be laid out on a well-lighted display

floor by afternoon. Bags from each individual clip must be kept together and separated from other lots.

It is only when we get into a real active market, such as we have been having during October and November, that two of the fundamental advantages of a large organization like the National Wool Marketing Corporation stand out in bold relief.

In the first place, there is the tremendous asset of having concentrated under one control a large part of the available supply. This makes us the dominant fac-



Afternoon. Not done by a cyclone, just a few customers. Notice each lot carefully kept together.

tor in controlling the price trend. At the same time it makes us the most attractive source of supply for the large buyers because they know we can fill their requirements for practically any type or volume of domestic wool.



Late afternoon. The bags which were sold have already been repacked and resewed.

The second advantage of a large, well-trained organization is its elasticity, and its ability to handle a sudden and heavy volume of work without diminishing in any way its efficiency or the type of service it gives to its customers. This tendency to move rapidly from inactive to very active periods is inherent in the merchandising of raw wool and is one to which our personnel has become accustomed.

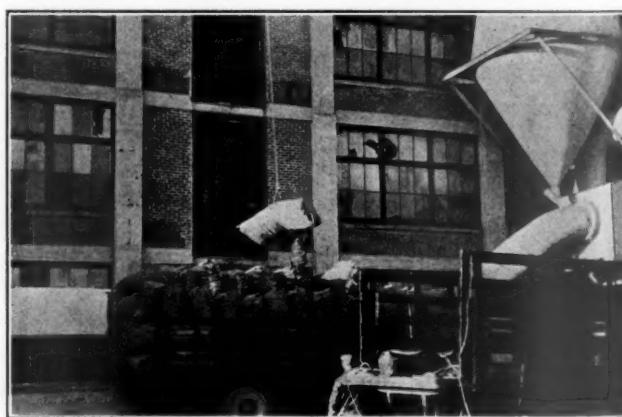
In our warehouses, the volume of outgoing shipments alone would give the normal staff plenty to do. The electric hoists are running constantly. Careful records of weights have to be kept. Manufacturers' trucks are lined up outside the buildings. In addition, especially during the early winter, grading is still going on—often under pressure, too. Lines have to be finished. Graded piles have to be "taken up," put into bags, and shipped. But finally, and this is probably the reason Mr. Morse is prematurely gray, there are the sample bags to be "laid down" and then "taken up" and samples of other lots "laid down."

Obviously, it would not be efficient to have under lease a sufficient amount of display space to be able to show at the same time samples of all wool consigned to

an organization as large as the National Wool Marketing Corporation. It is customary to have samples of the types of wool then most actively in demand laid out and ready for examination at all times. When we come into an active buying period, however, all types of wool are suddenly in demand, and the turn-over on the display floor becomes exceedingly active.

After they have been examined, each bag has to be repacked and sewed up. Sometimes they are to be shipped out with the rest of the lot after the entire lot has been "taken up." Possibly they are to be returned to the storage space, or left on the sample floor for a while. You can imagine the details of this work, and the pictures on these pages will give you a good idea of the way we handle it. A small organization, or one handling a volume which does not warrant a permanent, well-trained personnel, would fall down hopelessly in attempting to cope with such a situation.

All these operations serve to illustrate the necessity of having wool stored in the Boston market in order that full benefit to the grower may be taken of market spurts such as we are now having. In the National Wool Marketing Corporation, growers have now built an organization in which they can take some pride. It has become the most important single factor in the marketing of our domestic production of wool, and wants you to become fully informed about the manner in which it operates.



Next morning. A manufacturer's truck partially loaded. Another waiting its turn.

This is the third of a series of articles on "The Marketing of Your Wool" written by the NATIONAL WOOL MARKETING CORPORATION.

With the Women's Auxiliaries

ANNUAL MEETING

The Eighth Annual Convention of the Ladies Auxiliary to the National Wool Growers Association will be held at Albuquerque, New Mexico, January 26-28, 1937.

Chapter Activities Washington

MRS. Hugo Luhman demonstrated knitting at the regular November meeting of the Washington Auxiliary at the home of Mrs. Archie Prior in Yakima. On the program were readings by Miss Grace Newberry and piano numbers by Miss Viola Bascom, both junior college students.

The auxiliary voted to give a Thanksgiving basket to a needy family and a sum of money to the Community Chest.

Plans were made for a one o'clock luncheon in the home of Mrs. Paul Lauzier on December 18.

Mrs. Archie Prior, Secretary

Idaho

THE Pocatello Auxiliary to the Idaho Wool Growers Association was organized Friday, October 16, 1936, at the home of Mrs. Frank Disdier. Mrs. J. T. Edwards of Idaho Falls, state president, assisted in the procedure of organization.

Mrs. Disdier was elected president of the group; Mrs. Carl Rudeen, vice president, and Mrs. A. A. Fredenstine, secretary-treasurer.

A program of activities for the winter was outlined.

Mrs. J. C. Fowler, State Secretary

THE Idaho Falls Chapter of the Ladies Auxiliary to the Idaho State Wool Growers held its regular meeting on November 4 at the home of

Mrs. Dave Segal, opening with a one-thirty luncheon.

Following the luncheon, election of officers was held with Mrs. Wallace Frew being chosen as president; Mrs. Chas. Stewart, vice president; Mrs. H. C. Frew, secretary, and Mrs. Dave Segal, treasurer. Committee chairwomen were selected as follows: Courtesy, Mrs. J. T. Edwards; Study, Mrs. Byron Telford; Program, Mrs. J. C. Orme.

The ladies also planned a dance to be given soon in connection with the state organization, at which a woolen blanket will be raffled.

Several applications for membership were received and five ladies were enrolled at this meeting: Mrs. Parley, Mrs. Adrian Orme, Mrs. Norman Laird, Mrs. Hayes Edwards and Mrs. Harrison Cox.

At our next meeting the new year books which outline our work for the coming year will be distributed.

Fifteen members attended this meeting. The hostess, Mrs. Segal, was assisted in serving by Mrs. H. H. Christensen and Mrs. Elmer Taylor.

Mrs. H. C. Frew, Secretary

Utah

THE Ladies Auxiliary to the Ephraim Wool Growers Association held its second fashion show in Snow College Auditorium, Thursday evening, November 19, 1936.

Over four hundred people were present, quite a number coming from other towns in Sanpete and Sevier counties.

S. M. Jorgensen, president of the Utah Wool Growers, and J. L. Nielson, president of the Sanpete Wool Growers Association were here.

Material for this section should be sent to Mrs. Ella I. Livingston, National Press Correspondent, 1110 South 9th East, Salt Lake City, Utah.

An interesting program was carried out, the principal event being an illustrated talk on "Wool" given by Jas. A. Hooper, which was very instructive and was received with enthusiasm.

The Snow College orchestra of 20 members, under the direction of Prof. H. A. Dean, furnished several splendid numbers during the evening.

Beautiful wearing apparel of all kinds made of wool and modeled by men, women and children was shown. There was one dress shown that was over 150 years old and was woven by an ancestor of one of the models. The old lady had carded, spun, woven and made the dress so many years ago and still it was very beautiful. It was heavy material and showed the contrast between the old materials and the lovely sheer wool that we had modeled right after. This demonstrated the very point Mr. Hooper made of the difference in weights of the materials then and now.

We divided our models in groups and between the showing of different groups there were novelty numbers to give variety to our program.

Clothes were shown from dainty underwear, bathing suits, snow suits to white flannels and evening dresses.

We feel that we have helped in making the people of this vicinity wool conscious because when we gave our first fashion show (five years ago) there wasn't one woman in town owning a wool dress. They thought they were too heavy. Our auxiliary ladies each pledged to buy a wool dress, which they did, and this year we had dozens to choose from. Some of our women bought beautiful new wool clothes and wore them at the show.

Our business houses were very good to cooperate with us.

In order to advertise our "Eat More Lamb" slogan we served each person with a delicious hot lamb pie—home made!

On our handbills we had "Come and feast your eye and eat a lamb pie."

It was a lot of work but we had a lot of fun doing it and feel that we were well paid.

Mrs. P. C. Peterson, President

THE third regular meeting of the Salt Lake Auxiliary to the Utah Wool Growers Association was held in the lounge of the Belvedere Hotel on November 9, 1936, at one o'clock, beginning with a buffet luncheon served from a very attractive table to approximately forty members and guests.

Following the luncheon, Mrs. Julian Neff, president, called the meeting to order, after which the minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Mrs. David Smith introduced Miss Erma Nielson and Mrs. Zora Horne Jeppson, who gave two musical numbers, Miss Nielson playing the violin and Mrs. Horne accompanying her on the piano.

The speaker of the day was Mrs. Joseph F. Merrill, recently returned from London, who gave a very interesting discussion on the free educational advantages of living in London, illustrating her talk with various publications, programs and pamphlets. Some of the advantages told about were the radio extension courses, the symphony concerts, operas and dramas given for a nominal charge, and the many flower shows.

Reports were given by Mrs. Royal Smith on the Salt Lake Council of Music, Mrs. Wm. Oswald on the Council of Women, and Mrs. C. L. Hodgett on the results of the recent bridge tea given by the auxiliary.

A motion was made and seconded that the \$2.00 membership fee due the Salt Lake Council of Women be paid from the treasury, which motion was carried.

Mrs. Neff explained the purpose of the next meeting to be held in December, which is to be in the form of a tea and fashion show and to include two booths for the sale of homemade products.

Mrs. Emory C. Smith, Secretary

Oregon

THE Baker Chapter No. 2 of Ladies Auxiliary to Oregon Wool Growers held its regular monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. Clifford DeGrees, November 4, 1936, President Mrs. Fred Phillips, presiding. Fifteen members and two visitors were present.

Activities of chapter: The making of woolen articles for a bazaar.

Future activities proposed: A pot luck supper and entertainment for members and invited guests on November 19.

Parliamentary law was studied and a guessing game was played, Mrs. Clarence Love winning the prize.

Mrs. Widman won the attendance prize.

The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Norman Elliott on December 2, 1936.

Mrs. Louis Osborn, Secretary

THE Umatilla Chapter No. 4 of Ladies Auxiliary to Oregon State Wool Growers held its regular monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. Frank Chapman, November 14, 1936. Sixteen members and three visitors were present. Mrs. W. R. Wywick, president, presided.

One of the activities of the chapter was an All Wool Style Show given in the Rivoli Theatre. Excellent crowd. String Orchestra furnished the music.

Tentative plans are being made for a dance which will be held December 11.

Plans are also being made to have one of our high school teachers give a talk on a trip abroad and talks also will be given on home furnishings, fashions, foods, etc.

The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Farrior on December 5, 1936.

Mrs. Fred Falconer, Secretary

THE Umatilla West End Chapter of Ladies Auxiliary to Oregon Wool Growers Association met at the home of Mrs. Neal Robertson, November 6, 1936. President, Mrs. Ralph Corrigal presided. There were 53 members and two visitors present.

State President, Mrs. Ira D. Staggs of Keating, Oregon, and Mrs. C. Jack-

son, Mrs. Proser and Mrs. A. White of Hermiston, were present.

Two poems were read by Mrs. Davies.

Mrs. Nan Coray gave a very interesting talk on "Lamb in the Diet."

Mrs. Hoke won the door prize and Mrs. Chapman and Mrs. McKenzie won the bridge prizes.

Plans are being made for benefit card parties to be given in Hermiston and in Echo.

Mrs. Gaylord Madison, Secretary

THE Malheur County Chapter of Ladies Auxiliary to the Oregon Wool Growers Association met at the home of Mrs. M. M. Joyce, November 10, 1936, with President Mrs. J. B. Adrian presiding. Nine members and three visitors present.

It was reported that the C. C. camp serves lamb once a week.

Mr. Hauser, 4-H Club leader for Malheur County, gave an interesting talk on club work, and the auxiliary voted to pay the expenses and tuition to the O. A. C. summer school for some outstanding boy or girl in the Lamb Club Work.

The next meeting will be a Christmas party. Each member is to bring a gift of woolen goods or yarn and not to cost over 50 cents.

After the meeting the afternoon was spent in games and knitting.

The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Boyd McMurchie December 8.

Mrs. Fred Trenkel, Secretary

New Text-Book on Meat

FINISHING touches were recently put on a text-book in meat cookery which will contain the results gleaned from ten years of intensive meat cookery studies carried on in home economics laboratories in the United States Department of Agriculture and agricultural colleges throughout the country.

The new text-book will present new methods in the preparation of meat which are, in the majority of cases, directly contrary to methods which have been passed down through generations of housewives, it is said.

The Lamb Markets in November

Chicago

HEAVY runs of cattle and hogs, along with the largest turkey crop on record, are combining to hold the lamb market in check. Taken from the standpoint of the lamb situation alone, the outlook is bullish. Demand for meats is good. No exceptionally large supplies of lambs are on feed. Wool and offal are doing exceptionally well, and are apt to continue in a very strong position.

Few fall seasons were more favorable for corn belt lambs than this. Frost held off until late, and with generous late summer rains there was an abundance of pasture and roughage. Corn yields were very light in widespread areas but western range lambs that had the run of these fields found plenty of feed. The weather was mild and almost devoid of cold rains that soak the fleeces.

Consequently, good gains were made—better than average—and, as a result, weights of the new crop of corn belt fed lambs are heavier than usual. The bulk are weighing 85 to 95 pounds. Some are around the 100-pound mark.

Moderate to light runs of lambs on the large Middle West markets the past two or three weeks suggest only moderate supplies available, but this is apparently not the case. Observers of the trade at Chicago find large flocks ready to come and being held back in Illinois and Indiana feed lots awaiting price improvement. The price factor, rather than the available supply, is regulating receipts to no small degree. The feeling is general here that any substantial price improvement will dislodge increased shipments of corn-belt fattened lambs.

Shortage of corn is a serious consideration confronting the lamb feeder. Weakness in the feeder lamb market at times in past months was attributed to the uncertainty of obtaining corn at a figure that fitted into the ratio between corn and fat lambs prices. Generally speaking, however, lamb feeders are possessed with faith enough

in future lamb prices to take on feeders and corn at current quotations.

The rise in corn prices which got under way in June continued steadily with few recessions until late fall. Of late, somewhat of a buying "scramble" has developed in various Iowa, Illinois and Indiana localities. Truckers from less fortunate areas are coming in for corn and are outbidding local elevators. Livestock feeders must compete with outsiders and as the result most corn now changing hands ranges in price from \$1.00 to \$1.15. Ample supplies of hay and other roughage are available, but none of this will be really "cheap" as it is needed to offset the acute scarcity of corn.

Fat lambs being marketed are not paying well. Some are money-losers. Good to choice 60@70 pound feeders bulked at \$8.00@8.60 in July and August. A display of strength at the close of November carried quotations on good to choice fed lambs to \$9.35, but most such lambs that sold here the final half of the month brought \$8.50 to \$9.00. An advance in fat lamb values is about the only thing that will put the bulk of this season's fed crop on a paying basis. The original investment has been fixed and corn cannot sell cheap until another crop is produced.

What appears to be a bearish set of factors as applied to hog and cattle prices is in reality favorable. Hog runs in November were nearly up to the average of years past, and were far above a year ago, yet the total supply for coming months is far below average.

The low spot in hog prices was reached in late October when the Chicago top declined to \$9.50. Receipts since have increased and prices have strengthened. Hogs are bringing approximately the same as a year ago, while November receipts were nearly 88 per cent larger. Cattle slaughter all over the country this year was unusually heavy yet prices are gradually gaining. When analyzed, this means exceptionally broad consumer buying of meats. This was substantiated when the largest crop of poultry in

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years, if not on record, failed to break livestock markets prior to Thanksgiving.

Granted that demand is broad, the next consideration is future supplies. Lamb prices will hinge largely on cattle and hog receipts in the immediate future. The active buying of hogs despite the large runs suggests that the trade thinks the end of large runs is not far off. Is the trade right?

The strong position of wools, pelts and all sheep by-products is lending a great deal of support to the ovine market that it would not otherwise enjoy. Lamb skins are quoted at \$2.55 to \$2.65, live weight basis at Chicago, dry pelts, 20½ to 21 cents. Packer November pickled skins have sold up to \$7.00.

The pluck is selling at very strong prices, packers report. Wool has advanced steadily until the past few days when some slowness was seen on the Boston market. Prices held right at the new high for several years, with the bulk of staple combed, original fine territory wool realizing \$1.03 to \$1.04. Fine Delaine combed Ohio fleece wool has been sold at 40 cents in the grease.

American wool production, according to official statistics and estimates, has been slightly lower than last year, while the demand, on the other hand, has broadened. Current trade reports show that manufacturers of woolens have on hand 20 to 25 per cent less raw materials than usual at this time of the year. As a result they have been active buyers of both foreign and domestic wools and the bullishness of prices has been world-wide.

paratively free from large price fluctuations. The extreme between the low and high tops was only 75 cents and 25 to 40 cents about covered weekly variations. This is unusually small, considering that the movement of fat lambs changed from range to feed-lot varieties. While fed lambs showed to a better advantage than the late offerings of range lambs, none carried real finish so that there is ample room for improvement. Most feeders have been topping out their lambs and shipping as soon as they could in order to keep down the feed bill. Short feeding will be the rule in most of the corn belt and on that account the bulk of the fed lambs in central states will have been marketed before February.

Demand for dressed lamb and mutton was maintained in fairly good volume. A firm wool market and a good outlet for slats helped general demand for lambs, live weight. Cattle prices went into a new high position for the season and fat hogs sold on a firm to higher market regardless of more liberal receipts than in previous months this year. Killers now figure that fat cattle and hogs, after January 1, will be in limited supply, and with the supply of fed lambs for that period very uncertain it looks as if early 1937 will see a rising lamb market. Wool dealers are freely predicting a higher wool market for 1937.

All conditions considered, the summer and fall lamb markets have given a fairly creditable performance, regardless of the fact that producers did not make best distribution of their offerings and at times permitted some outlets to become jammed and others to go bare. The following monthly closes give a fairly good line on the sheep market for the past five months:

Close	Lambs	Yearlings	Ewes	Feeders
July	\$9.85	\$7.50	\$4.25	\$7.75
August	9.25	6.75	3.75	7.50
September	9.50	7.00	4.00	8.00
October	8.50	7.00	3.75	8.00
November	8.85	7.60	4.00	8.00

In the past two weeks lamb offerings have shown a wide difference in qual-

ity and condition. Some carried grain finish, others had received only roughage, and others came from grass or wheat pastures. Some lambs carried weights above 100 pounds and were not discriminated against in the price column. Shorn lambs sold at a 75 cents to \$1 margin under woolskins. While many of the native offerings were not very fat, they were in better condition than those marketed during August and September.

The November supply of fat sheep was larger than the October run. Fat ewes were in large enough supply daily to fairly test values, with the result that the market uncovered small price changes. On the close good fat ewes brought \$3.50 to \$4; fair to good \$2.75 to \$3.50. Good fat yearlings brought \$7 to \$7.60 and plainer classes \$5.50 to \$6.75. Aged wethers moved at \$4.50 to \$5.25.

Demand for feeders was active during the entire month, but the supply was limited. The prevailing top was \$8, and the bulk sold at \$7.25 to \$7.75. Some suitable for a short finish were taken to feed lots at \$8.10 to \$8.40. There was a fairly liberal movement of Texas feeding lambs direct to east-central feed lots.

The number of lambs on feed in this trade territory is not so large as had been anticipated. Fall sown wheat in most of Kansas, Oklahoma and the Panhandle has not made normal growth due to lack of moisture and the plant could not be pastured closely.

If moisture comes this month wheat will still have time to make a good growth. Farmers are feeding about the usual number of lambs in small bunches. Nebraska and western Kansas will not feed more than one half as many lambs as last winter and unless the feeding valleys of Colorado have a late inbound movement they will be 20 to 30 per cent short. The northern and eastern corn belt are already marketing short-fed lambs freely and it looks like an early winter clearance in those sections. Late winter and spring months will probably uncover a shortage of fed lambs.

November receipts of 89,054 compare with 69,628 in the same month

last year. While this is a considerable increase over a year ago, receipts in November, 1935, were below the average. In the eleven months this year total arrivals were 1,178,776 or 135,953 under the same period in 1935.

C. M. Pipkin

Omaha

FAT lambs at the end of November were selling on a more satisfactory basis than at the close of the previous period, in general being 25@50 cents higher, with the top at \$8.85.

Receipts for the month showed a slight increase over the two previous Novembers, but other than that, were the lightest of any year since 1901, amounting to 92,600 head. Last year, the count for November was 91,600.

The high point for the month came near the close of the first week's trading when best kinds were taken at \$9.35. The low ebb was at midmonth when tops were cashed at \$8.25. However, the bulk of the supplies throughout the period were sold within a range of \$8.50@8.85. Demand was never very broad since outside requirements were light and most of the supplies went to local interests.

Fed woolskins predominated in the November trade. Some were fed in local feed lots while a considerable number came from the West. Quality was generally satisfactory. Occasional shipments of rangers appeared and usually sold 25@50 cents below fed lambs. Natives continued to make up a fair share of the daily supplies, most of them carrying enough condition to go at top levels. The odd lots of culs that were marketed usually realized \$6.75@7.50.

With the falling off of range shipments, there was a corresponding decline in the feeder business. Although closing values were weak to a quarter lower than at the start of the period, most offerings found a ready outlet. High for the month was \$8.10, while most of the sales were at \$7.75 or less. Occasional shipments of comebacks found their way into the feeder channels.

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Slaughter ewes, most of which were from the West, closed 25@50 cents higher, with the best bringing \$4.25 at the finish. Demand from killers was usually good. There was the usual seasonal decline in the trade in breeding stock, most of the transactions being in full-mouthed offerings at \$4@5.

Recent reports from the Scottsbluff area of western Nebraska are to the effect that fewer lambs will be fed there this winter. However, the sugar beet harvest was about three weeks later than usual, and this may have caused a delay in the opening of the feeding season. More lambs than ever before are on feed in Idaho, it is reported.

Lester H. Hartwig

St. Joseph

RECEIPTS for November were 70,799 compared with 79,065 last month and 51,158 in November a year ago. Of the month's total 25,296 came from the western states of Idaho, Utah, Wyoming and Colorado, with 21,426 from Idaho. The run of natives was the heaviest since July, and quality showed much improvement.

The lamb market was very uneven during the month and closes 25@40 cents higher. At the high time best fed western lambs and natives sold up to \$9.25, with Idahos at \$9, but on the close all kinds sold at \$8.75 with clips at \$8.15. Feeding lambs were comparatively scarce at all times, with better grades selling \$7.75@8. Aged sheep were in good demand throughout the month, and all classes closed higher than a month ago, the upturn being 25@50 cents. On late days better grade fat ewes sold \$3.50@4.25, yearlings up to \$7.50, two-year-olds were quotable up to \$6.50, and old wethers around \$5.

H. H. Madden

Denver

DESPITE the fact that receipts of sheep and lambs were extremely liberal at Denver during November, the market held up in good shape. Fat lambs closed 15 to 25 cents higher, while feeder lambs were strong to 25 cents higher than at the opening of the month. Fat ewes found a broad outlet at prices from 75 cents to \$1 above those of the month before.

Early in November good lambs were selling from \$8 to \$8.90, with a few lots up to \$9. At close of the month bulk of the lambs sold from \$8.25 to \$8.85.

Yearlings were rather scarce all month, with a few selling up to \$7, while most lots brought \$5 to \$6.50.

Feeder lambs found ready outlet from \$7.25 to \$8.25 for the fair to choice kinds. During the midmonth session, 63-pound feeders reached \$8.60 for the season's top. Other lambs sold during the high time up to \$8.40. In the late rounds, desirable feeders were selling from \$8 to \$8.35 and plainer lambs \$7.25 to \$7.75.

Best fat ewes sold at \$3.75 during the month with many lots from \$3 to \$3.50 and plainer ewes around \$2 to \$3. Plain ewes sold down to \$1.50.

Present indications are that northern Colorado feed lots will be short from 20 to 25 per cent of the lambs this year as compared to last. While large shipments are still going in, there are many feed lots not yet filled and those who have canvassed the situation say that some of them will remain empty.

Inquiry for feeder lambs continues broad on the Denver market and many more could be used to advantage at this point. Demand for fat lambs is strong and has been good all month with clearances made readily from day to day. Shipments to the Atlantic seaboard have been large and many consignments have gone to interior packers all the way from Nebraska to Pennsylvania.

W. N. Fulton

Caution Urged in Making Request for Stops in Livestock Shipments

SECTION 15(5) of the Interstate Commerce Act provides:

Transportation wholly by railroad of ordinary livestock in carload lots destined to or received at public stockyards shall include all necessary service in unloading and reloading enroute, delivery at public stockyards of inbound shipments into suitable pens and receipt and loading at such yards of outbound shipments, without extra charge therefor to the shipper, consignee or owner, except in cases where the unloading or reloading enroute is at the request of the shipper, consignee or owner, or to try an intermediate market, or to comply with quarantine regulations.

Recently our attention has been directed to the fact that several shippers have been compelled to pay charges for unloading, feeding, watering and reloading of ordinary livestock enroute when moving to or from public stockyards. Upon investigation we have found that in such instances the charges were assessed because the shipper "requested" his shipment be stopped for feed, water and rest, or to try an intermediate market. If shippers desire to avoid the payment of such charges, they should not request the carriers to stop their shipments at any designated yard or yards, thereby leaving the matter solely to the judgment of the carrier. If the shipper desires, he may suggest that his shipment be stopped at a given yard, thus leaving it optional with the carrier whether it will comply with the shipper's suggestion or not. But in cases where the shipper requests stop be made at a particular yard, then he must pay the service charges on account of such stop.

While the law above quoted applies only to shipments originating at or destined to public stockyards, the same principle is true regarding shipments moving between country points.

PLAN TO ATTEND THE 72ND ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSN., ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., JANUARY 26-28, 1937.

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possibility of iodine loss from salt mixtures through exposure to sun and rain, we are inclined to advise the use of a standard iodized salt containing around .15 percent of potassium iodide instead of the weaker mixture of .02 percent."

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The Feeder Line-up in Ohio

LARGER numbers of lambs are on feed in this section than last year, the supply coming largely from Montana, Wyoming and Texas. Lambs are supplied by local traders who have range connections. The price spread is from 7½ to 9 cents on the loading weights of the lambs at the time of delivery. The latter price is for 40-pound Northwesterns contracted in June for early October delivery.

Alfalfa and clover hay, together with corn, are just around 100 per cent higher in price than last year. Best fine stemmed pea green alfalfa is very hard to find at \$20 delivered in the barn. Few feeders buy hay, however—feeding lambs to utilize their own crop.

Nearly all of these lambs are in experienced hands. Few feeders around here grass them at all, nor use corn field methods. It is much easier to control losses when the lambs are "put up" on dry feed immediately on arrival even if early. None of these lambs are self fed.

Most of the lambs are given a long feed, the lighter ones staying around even from October until May. These fat lambs are never consigned to market on shipper's account as they formerly were, but are sold to country

order buyers who have eastern killer connections.

Very few blackfaced lambs are utilized; Rambouillet blood seems to predominate, with a dash of longwool. With all the experienced feeders, the native lamb has met a permanent taboo.

On our place we run ewes for April drop and aim to finish the lambs on grass. Recently we topped out a deck at 84 pounds, price \$8.50 f.o.b. the farm.

Delaware, Ohio G. P. Williams

New Manager for South San Francisco Yards

E. W. STEPHENS, known in live-stock circles throughout the West as manager of the Junior Live Stock Show held annually in San Francisco, has been appointed as general manager of the South San Francisco Union Stock Yards and of the Stockton Union Stock Yards. He will continue to handle the livestock show, along with his new duties.

The South San Francisco Union Stock Yards were included in the sale of all other stockyard holdings of Swift and Company that was recently made to the United Stock Yards Corporation.

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Morrison's Feeds and Feeding	5.00
Gilliland's Sheep	2.50

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National Wool Growers Assn.

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Around the Range Country

(Continued from page 10)

Coyotes are increasing rapidly and causing heavy losses. This is due to the discontinuance of the bounty.

Five and six per cent are the interest rates being paid on loans to sheepmen.

Medium fine 1937 wools are being contracted at 26½ to 30 cents.

Smith Creek Livestock Co.

UTAH

A general and fairly heavy rain at the beginning of the month was followed by nearly a full month of clear, moderately cold weather, favorable for crop gathering and handling livestock. Farm fields afforded ample pasture most of the month, but by the close a considerable amount of feeding in yards was being done. Most sheep are approaching winter ranges but are in need of snow. Livestock are in good condition.

La Sal

It is dry and warm here with feed fairly good (November 28). Feed prospects on the winter range are fair to good, but we must have snow to reach out to dry areas where most of the feed is located.

Alfalfa hay in the stack is from \$6 to \$8 a ton.

There are no lambs fed in this section. Fully as many ewes are being bred this season as last, and about the normal number of ewe lambs have been kept for replacements.

The ages of ewes in our bands have been pretty well maintained.

Yearling fine-wool ewes have been sold from \$7.50 to \$8, and crossbreds of the same age from \$8 to \$8.50.

In this immediate vicinity, coyotes are fewer. We have fostered private trapping, and the eternal vigilance on the part of Utah men has been responsible for the decrease.

An interest rate of 5 per cent is being paid on Production Credit Association loans to sheepmen, and 7 to 8 per cent on local bank loans.

From 32 to 33½ cents has been the range of prices on 1937 wools contracted lately. The wools were from

fine medium to three-eighths blood.

Joseph F. Redd

Vernal

Things are dry here. Range feed is about 50 per cent of normal. Ten dollars per ton is being paid for alfalfa hay in the stack (November 27).

There are no lambs being fed for market in this locality. The number of ewes being bred is about 90 per cent of that of last year. The number of ewe lambs kept for stock ewes is about 75 per cent smaller than in 1935.

The sheepmen have culled their old ewes out and disposed of them, leaving fairly young sheep in the winter herds.

Yearling crossbred and fine-wool ewes are selling at \$8.50.

There are more coyotes here because there are not enough trappers. W.P.A. trappers do not help a great deal.

The loan companies now charge an interest rate of 5 per cent; the local banks, 8 per cent.

For 1937 clips (fine to three-eighths) contract prices have ranged from 30 to 34 cents. J. Harold Reader

Woodruff

Feed prospects on the winter range are good (December 3). Six dollars per ton is the price for alfalfa hay in the stack.

There are a few more lambs being fed for market than a year ago, but this is not a lamb-feeding district. The number of ewes being bred this season is about the same as last year. Possibly a few more ewe lambs are being kept for stock ewes. Sixty per cent of the ewes in the flocks are four years old and older.

Yearling ewes, both crossbreds and fine-wools, are being sold for \$8.

Due to the increase in the number of coyotes, we feel that if a federal bounty on coyotes were possible it would be of great help to sheepmen. Our trapping system is inadequate.

The present rates of interest on loans to sheepmen vary from 5½ to 7 per cent.

Wool has been contracted at 30 and 31 cents.

Rees Land & Livestock Co.

COLORADO

Beneficial snows occurred early in the month, after which dry, seasonable weather prevailed. The lower country is bare of snow and much land would be benefited by moisture. The weather was excellent for outdoor work. Livestock are generally in good condition; they are largely on feed in the higher elevations.

Deer Trail

We are having good weather and feed conditions (December 1).

The same number of ewes are being bred this season as in 1935, and a few more ewe lambs are being kept for flock replacements. The ages of our ewes are good.

The number of coyotes remains about the same.

Five and six per cent are the prevailing interest rates on loans to sheepmen.

John Jolly

Dolores

We have had no moisture during the month, and it is dry now (November 28), although feed is plentiful. Much of the hay was damaged by the rains before it was stacked; prices range from \$5 to \$7.50.

Compared with the number one year ago, there are probably a few more ewes being bred this winter. The majority of the ewes in our bands are old, but flocks are in better shape than two or three years back.

Six dollars and fifty cents has been paid for yearling fine-wool ewes.

I suppose the increase in coyotes in this region is due to the lack of bounty and the indifference of hunters and farmers.

Rex W. Keeler

Glade Park

The weather is mild and dry with feed below normal (November 28). The winter range is very short and considerable supplemental feeding will have to be done. Alfalfa hay in the stack is priced at \$8 to \$10 per ton. Pastures are also high-priced.

As to the number of ewes being bred this fall, several bands have been cut down. More ewe lambs were held back this year. There is a good average in the ages of the bands as the old ewes have been heavily culled.

An 8 per cent rate of interest is being charged sheepmen on their loans.

Thirty-five cents is the price for which 1937 crossbred wools are being contracted.

The National Wool Grower has a lot of good reading. I can't say that any of it should be omitted; but one thing is very necessary and very important to all us sheepmen, and that is knowing more about the Taylor Grazing Act. So many sheepmen seemed to be disappointed in the granting of licenses, thinking they were just as qualified as their neighbors who fared better. A better understanding of the Act and its interpretation might help this situation.

We have fewer coyotes in this locality, as a trapper was in here and got about 500 last winter and continued his work on through the summer. The boys report, however, that down on the winter range the coyotes are very troublesome, and that trappers are badly needed.

S. H. King

NEW MEXICO

This has been a dry and unfavorable month, the principal rain being local showers over the southern portion late in the month. Temperatures were mild, and favorable for livestock. Rain is needed at all lower elevations, and pasture is becoming scarce, even fall wheat fields having been grazed short in places. Livestock are largely in good shape, excepting in the southwest where they are fair to poor.

Carthage

Range conditions have been very good, although the grass has been rather short. The prospect for feed on private lands looks better, November 1.

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We have shipped out about the same number of lambs that we did last year. Contracts for feeder lambs made in October priced wether lambs from \$6 to \$7.

We have kept over about the same number of ewe lambs for breeding.

As to the regulation of Taylor Grazing Districts being satisfactory, I think it is about 50-50. The present system of regulation through local boards should work out all right. The licensees of the public domain are being required to reduce the numbers of livestock by December 31.

Joe E. Holcomb

Clayton

The weather is good now (November 28) but the feed is scarce and very expensive, making prospects for winter feeding look poor. Alfalfa hay in the stack is from \$12 to \$15 a ton.

Fewer lambs are being fed for market this year.

More ewes are being bred this year than last year; fewer lambs have been kept for stock ewes. The ages of our bands range from two to five years.

The present rate of interest on government loans to sheepmen is 6 per cent.

Juan C. Lujan

Hobbs

We have had fair moisture and the weather conditions are good. Feed prospects on the winter range are above normal in most parts (November 30). Alfalfa hay in the stack is \$15.

About 20 per cent more lambs are being fed for market this year, and the breeding bands are about the same size as in 1935.

We have kept about 10 per cent more ewe lambs for flock replacements. The ages of our bands are good, as most of the old ewes have been culled out.

Yearling fine-wool ewes have been selling for \$7.

Fine grade 1937 wools have been contracted for 25 cents.

Virgil Linam

Los Lunas

November brought us nice warm weather, except for a few days when

temperatures were down, and range feed is fairly good.

All of our ewes seem to be of good ages and we kept about the usual number of lambs this fall for replacements next year.

Rates on sheep loans range from 5 to 6½ per cent.

G. C. Luna

ARIZONA

The month was practically without rain or snow, excepting for moderate showers over the southern portion toward the end of the month. There were many cool nights, but there was also much warm, sunny weather. Farm pastures have continued fairly good. Sheep have moved to winter pastures in most sections. Livestock average in good to excellent condition.

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WESTERN TEXAS

This section has had practically no rain this month, excepting some light, scattered showers in the closing week. Temperatures have ranged around or somewhat above normal. As a result of earlier rains, range conditions have not yet begun to suffer seriously, and livestock are mostly still in satisfactory condition.

Brackettville

Since November 1 our weather and feed conditions have been good.

Hay for feed is shipped in at a cost, at the railway station, of \$24 a ton.

Yearling fine-wool ewes now sell for \$5 to \$5.50.

From 5 to 8 per cent interest is being paid on loans to sheepmen.

Contract prices on the 1937 wools range from 30 to 35 cents.

N. P. Petersen

Court Case on Cooperative Wool Contracts

A LEGAL proceeding was instituted last spring by the Pacific Wool Growers of Portland, Oregon, against Draper and Company of Boston. The case recently was tried before Judge C. L. Sweek of the Circuit Court in Pendleton. The Pacific cooperative alleged that Draper and Company had purchased wools from its members to the value of \$26,022.00, knowing that such members were under contract to the cooperative to deliver their clips on consignment. Damages for the values of the clips were asked in addition to \$17,000.00 as exemplary damages.

Attorneys for the defendant contend that their client "was free to purchase the wools in question because they were mortgaged, and because the association was operating as an approved agency under the Farm Credit Administration."

The defendant also claimed that contracts with the Pacific cooperative were for one year and were not continuous. Objections to these claims were entered by Attorney Arthur A. Goldsmith for the cooperative.

The court ordered that briefs be submitted. It is expected that decision will be rendered early in January.

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